

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXV.—NUMBER 50.
WHOLE NUMBER 1298

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

AMONG a large number of pension bills passed by the Senate June 30, were those increasing the pension of Mrs. Gen. E. K. Warren to \$100 per month, (instead of \$2,000, as proposed) and granting a pension to the widow of Major C. A. Ogden, U.S.A., at the rate of \$30 per month.

THE Fourth of July, Wednesday of this week, was duly observed and enjoyed by the Services. At many of the posts we are glad to learn a portion of the day was devoted to athletic contests, officers and others liberally assisting in the matter of prizes, etc. This is as it ought to be.

If the officers of our Army Ordnance Corps are asking, with Burns, for some power that would "the giftie gie us to see ourselves as others see us," they may with profit read the remarks of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, upon the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill offered by Senator Hawley. Whatever the facts of the case, it is undeniable that Mr. Gorman gives expression to a prejudice in and out of Congress which greatly interferes with the appropriations for the Ordnance service.

If our ordnance officers have had Norman Wiard to worry them the English officials have their Colonel Hope, of whom a Royal Commission composed largely of men of science say: "The Committee trust that they have said enough, both in detail on the various paragraphs in the report and generally, to show that Colonel Hope is a mere pretender, ignorant of the elements of the science in which he professes to be a teacher, that he has only ventured throughout his report to give one calculation, which one calculation is absolutely erroneous, and that upon this erroneous result he has founded charges of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects being dependent on gambling risks. Further, that there cannot be gathered from Colonel Hope's report anything whatever which throws light upon the bursting of the *Collingwood* gun, nor is there a single suggestion of the slightest practical value as regards the construction of future guns to be found in the report."

"RECENT as well as earlier military history will not bear out the statement that artillery kills but few," says Major-General C. H. Owen, in a letter to the Army and Navy Gazette: "Scores of well-authenticated instances may be taken from the Franco German War of infantry attacks being rendered comparatively easy by previous artillery fire, of advancing forces being checked, stopped or driven back, and of batteries of machine guns being silenced by artillery; these results could not have been accomplished by mere moral effect, and they are far better tests than statistics of killed. Having the highest opinion of the great talents, military knowledge and experience of Lord Wolseley, and admiring the success which has invariably attended the expeditions he has commanded, I yet venture, having served in war where artillery was largely employed, and seen more instructional and experimental practice than most artillery officers, to differ entirely from him in his estimate of the power of artillery. It must be remembered that few officers now in the army, and none of the men, have ever been exposed to a heavy artillery fire, and that the battle of Inkerman was the last occasion when our army was opposed by such fire. The survivors did not certainly come out of action with the notion

that 'artillery killed but few.' Such an idea is a very dangerous one, and will be rudely dispelled if we come into contact with Continental armies."

THE passage by Congress on June 30 of the emergency resolution extending last year's appropriations for the support of the several branches of the Government for 30 days, or until the appropriation bills are passed, will enable the Army and Navy to bridge over the interval between the close of the fiscal year and the passage of the regular appropriation bills. The Navy will derive greater benefit from the resolution than the Army, for it is evident that some days must yet elapse before the Naval Appropriation bill receives the signature of the President. It has not been touched by the Senate Committee on Appropriations since it came from the House, and as Mr. Hale, the chairman of the subcommittee having it in charge, will be absent from Washington until the early part of next week, nothing will be done with it until then, and perhaps not for some days later, as the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs desires to consider the Chandler amendment for new gunboats before the Appropriation Committee reports the bill.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has decided to appoint four of the recent 6-year Naval Academy graduates to the Engineer Corps. This will be a surprise to many, for it has been generally supposed that, in view of the restoration of 20 Cadet Engineers, the Secretary would not make any more assignments to this corps. He has construed the law to mean, however, that vacancies occurring during the past year are independent of the places filled by the Cadet Engineers. This decision will give 18 instead of 14 of the 23 recent 6-year graduates commissions in the Navy. The graduates to be appointed Assistant Engineers are Naval Cadets Oman, Jenkins, Hawk and McMillan. The latter, it is said, failed in Steam Engineering, but his standing in other branches was sufficiently high to enable him to pass the final examination. He stood No. 17 in the class of 23. The graduates who will receive commissions as Ensigns are Naval Cadets Breed, Bullard, Edgar, Andrews, Foust, Hines, Dodd, Rumsey, Tisdale, Strite, Cooper, Johnson, Witherspoon and Lewis. These young officers will probably be nominated to the Senate next week. All the other members of the class will be discharged with the exception of Naval Cadet Kress, the senior member of the class two years ago, who was not able to appear for the final examination on account of sickness. He will be examined in September next and if successful will be appointed an Ensign.

ALTHOUGH the law permitting officers of the Pay Department of the Army to retire after twenty years service has been on the statute books for nearly five years, it has been taken advantage of in only one case thus far, that of Major Henry B. Reese, who was retired July 3. The fact that there has not been a beneficiary before is owing to the great demand for vacancies occurring on the limited retired list of the Army from officers in other branches of the Service whose retirement give promotion to their juniors. Several pay officers have applied for retirement under this law, but their applications were not acted upon for the reasons stated. Major Reese's application was approved at this time only because he blocked the way for promotion, the Department desiring to adhere strictly to its rule anent the retirement of disabled officers

standing at the head of their respective grades. Major Reese could have been retired on account of disability, for he has been on the sick list for several years, but for some reason he preferred to take advantage of the twenty years' service law. It was the intention to retire him some weeks ago as stated in the JOURNAL at the time, but he met with an accident which prevented him from signing his application until recently. There are still two vacancies on the limited list caused by recent deaths. These, it is thought, will shortly be filled by the retirement of Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieutenant David J. Gibbon, 9th Cav. The first will be selected because of the promotions that will ensue, and the latter because he is at the head of the list of 1st lieutenants in his regiment and consequently blocks the way for promotion of others. The retirement of Major F. W. Benteen, of the same regiment, is also looked for at an early date. The proceedings of the board recommending him for retirement were received at the Department this week.

SENATE EX. Doc. No. 165 contains the reports relative to fortifications on Puget Sound, transmitted by the Secretary of War in response to Senate resolution of March 27, 1888. These reports show that as early as 1853 the subject of securing control of Puget Sound attracted the attention of our military authorities. In August of that year De L. Floyd-Jones, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, reported in obedience to orders from Major C. H. Larned, commanding Steilacoom Barracks, upon the subject of Penn's Cove as the site for a reservation. Two years later, July 5, 1855, Geo. Stoneman, Captain, 2d Cavalry, and W. H. C. Whiting, 1st Lieutenant, Corps Engineers, reported to Major E. D. Townsard, A. A. G., Pacific Department, on the subject of the defences of Puget Sound with regard to the Indians and to foreign powers. A report of Wm. S. Harney, Brigadier-General, commanding D. of Oregon, followed next in 1859. These were followed in order by reports upon the same general subject by R. S. Williamson, Major, U. S. Engineers, in 1864, and 1866-1867; by Major-General H. W. Halleck in 1866; by the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast in 1867 and 1870 and 1871; by the Board on Fortifications in 1869 and 1873; in 1884 by Chas. J. Powell, Captain of Engineers; by General Miles, and by a board appointed by him consisting of Major John I. Rodgers, and Captains Frank E. Taylor and J. W. McMurray, 1st Artillery, and again by General Miles in 1885. These several reports set forth in unmistakable terms the importance of Puget Sound and the necessity for defending it, and present plans for carrying on this necessary work. Included with the scheme is that of establishing a naval station back of Seattle, W. T. Reconnaissances conducted by Gen. Alexander and 1st Lieutenant Theo. F. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, in 1871 show the possibility of connecting the waters of Lakes Washington and Union with Puget Sound, near Seattle, at a cost altogether of \$5,175,000. Here it is possible to establish a great naval depot, entirely secure from attack, with the most decided advantages of climate, coal, timber, and fresh water free from ice. In time public attention may be sufficiently aroused to the importance of Puget Sound to direct to these reports the attention they deserve; meantime it is well to note the fact that our military authorities have done their part in preparing the way for Congressional action.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. J. P. WISSE, 1st U. S. Art., is a recent visitor to Fort Riley, Kansas.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL CLENDENIN, U. S. A., has qualified as a sharpshooter for this year.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., of Fort McIntosh, Tex., is North on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUT. D. H. BOUGHTON, 3d U. S. Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Brown, Tex.

LIEUT. W. E. SHIPP, 10th U. S. Cav., lately in the East, has joined his troop at Fort Apache, Arizona.

GENERAL J. A. EGIN, U. S. A., has gone for the summer to the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, Cresson, Pa.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, 16th U. S. Infantry, and bride will be "at home" at Fort Douglas, Utah, in a few days.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., retired, and family are spending the summer at Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y.

COLONEL DELANCEY FLOYD JONES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Floyd-Jones sailed for Europe on Saturday last on the steamer *Elbe*.

CAPT. H. B. BIRMINGHAM, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Myer, Va., has been visiting old friends in New York city.

LIEUTENANT E. W. VAN C. LUCAS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately of the 1st U. S. Artillery, has joined at Willet's Point for duty.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. James W. Benton, 9th U. S. Cav., to Miss Hatch, daughter of General Edward Hatch, Colonel of the regiment.

MAJOR JOHN R. MYRICK, U. S. A., who has continued to reside in Chicago since Major-Gen. Terry was retired, will join at Fort McHenry, Md., early in August.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIPPLE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned to duty as adjutant of the rifle camp established this week at Fisher's Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

COL. W. M. WHERRY, U. S. A., who has been for the past few weeks in Chicago, called there by the illness of his daughter, was expected to return to Fort Leavenworth this week.

GEN. H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., was at Gettysburg this week, in command of the Regular artillery troops sent to the reunion from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., visited friends in New York last week before going abroad. He sailed for Glasgow on Saturday last on the *Furness*.

GENERAL BEN HARRISON, says a correspondent, is a descendant of Pocahontas. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, married a Rolfe, who was a descendant of the famous Indian Princess.

MAJOR EDWIN BENTLEY, surgeon, U. S. A., to whose honorable military career, dating from 1861, we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Tuesday, July 3, and relinquished on that day the charge of the medical department at Little Rock Barracks.

COLONEL M. P. MILLER, U. S. A., got his command safely to Fisher's Island on Wednesday of this week and at once commenced work to get the camp, rifle ranges, etc., into working order. By Monday next it is hoped the season of rifle instruction will be energetically inaugurated.

LIEUTENANT FRANK THORP, 5th Artillery, went up to Fisher's Island on Monday to prepare for the arrival of the troops at the rifle camp on Wednesday. During the encampment he will attend to the important duties of quartermaster and the equally if not more important ones of commissary.

CAPTAIN J. M. J. SANKO, 7th U. S. Infantry, recently called East as a witness before a General Court martial at Washington Barracks, has had his visit prolonged by being assigned to temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Washington, during the absence on leave of Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD, temporarily commanding the Department of Arizona, ordered a postponement until Monday of this week, July 2, of the Court, to meet at Fort Huachuca for the trial of Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. Cav. The Court is now engaged in the trial, Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th U. S. Cav., presiding.

LIEUTENANT WM. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, an able tactician and military expert, left Fort Columbus June 30 for duty as instructor at the New York State camp at Peekskill. With Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., taking observations and Lieut. Hamilton instructing, the State camp stands an excellent chance of being much benefited.

A WEDDING of much social interest will be that of Miss Daisy B. Merrick, youngest daughter of the Hon. A. N. Merrick, of Minneapolis, to Dr. Wm. L. Kneeder, Medical Corps, U. S. A. The nuptials will be solemnized early the coming winter. Dr. Kneeder was for several years stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., but is now on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. —*Ironer Press*.

A SPRINGFIELD (Ill.) correspondent, referring to the State encampment near there, Camp Lincoln, says: "Never has Camp Lincoln had as its inspector a gentleman who has been more universally respected and appreciated than Capt. James Halloran, 12th U. S. Inf., and Illinois has had detailed to inspect its troops some of the best officers in the Regular Service, too. Not only is the captain the embodiment of soldierly courtesy, but the tact and patience shown by him in his instructions to the men have won him many friends in the command who have occupied the post."

COLONEL JOSEPH CONRAD, U. S. Army, retired, of Washington, visited New York this week.

CAPT. S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, on a three weeks' vacation.

MAJOR J. B. KEEFER, Paymaster, U. S. A., of Fort Walla Walla, is expected East on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. L. HAYDEN, 1st U. S. Artillery, a graduate of this year, is visiting relatives in St. Paul.

LIEUT. A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday of this week, on a short leave.

LIEUT. J. A. EMERY, 11th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week, on a short vacation.

MAJOR JOHN BROOKE, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday on a short visit to Washington.

COLONEL J. H. BAXTER, Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., of Washington, passed through New York City this week.

COLONEL T. M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Infantry, left Vancouver Barracks, W. T., early in the week on a month's vacation.

MAJOR A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U. S. A., expects to leave Fort Leavenworth next week, to spend the summer on leave.

CAPTAIN S. MC CONNIE, 14th U. S. Infantry, lately at Troy on leave, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., expected to leave Washington Barracks, D. C., this week, for a two months' sojourn at Warm Springs, Va.

COLONELS T. F. BARR and Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. Army, will attend, in Boston next week, the National Prison Association which meets July 14.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, N. Y., visited friends in New York and at Governor's Island the latter part of this week.

COL. G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON, formerly of the Army, is now manager of "Brewerton's Gem Addition" to the city of Tacoma, Washington Territory.

LIEUTENANT JOHN K. CREE, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md., expected to leave there this week on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN O. W. BUDD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will arrive at Milwaukee, Wis., towards the end of August next to establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected to rejoin at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short visit to Meadville, Pa.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., Mrs. Greely, and her father, who is 11, arrived at Pittsfield, Mass., early in the week. Gen. Greely afterwards returned to Washington.

CAPT. J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., Judge Advocate Department of Texas, visited in New York City this week. He came North with his chief, Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A.

MAJOR W. D. WOLVERTON, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Washington Barracks, D. C., was at Gettysburg, Pa., this week in attendance upon the regular troops taking part in the reunion.

MAJOR T. C. TUPPER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who is at Columbus, Ohio, on leave, will join at Fort Wingate, N. M., when his leave expires, instead of at Fort Union, his previous station.

CAPTAIN W. O. OWEN, Assistant Surgeon, relinquished charge this week of the medical department at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., preparatory to starting for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, his new post of duty.

A UNANIMOUS report recommending the passage of the bill for the relief of Major Bash, Paymaster, U. S. A., over the President's veto, is expected from the Senate Committee on Claims at its meeting next week.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th U. S. Infantry, will have charge of the rifle camp at Bellevue during the Department rifle competitions which soon commence. Capt. Coolidge has had ample experience in this direction.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., commander of the Department of Texas, visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel. Gen. Stanley has many warm friends in New York City who were extremely glad to see him.

PAYME GEN'L W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., and family, have taken possession of their handsome new cottage at Vineyard Haven. The General will return to Washington in about ten days, but will visit his family at intervals during the hot season.

JOHN FIELDER, a veteran of the War of 1812, still living in Laurens County, S. C., is 108 years of age. He was married and had several children when the War of 1812 broke out, and he volunteered and went with his regiment to Charleston. For several months he has been quite feeble.

CAPTAINS G. M. RANDALL and Chas. Wheaton, 23d Infantry, with their companies and the regimental band, left Fort Wayne this week for Fort Mackinac, Mich., where they will remain about three weeks. As the Michigan State troops encamp near Fort Mackinac from July 12 to 23, Mackinac Island promises to be a lively place for the next few weeks, much to the delight, doubtless, of summer visitors.

AN anecdote of General Sheridan's illness is that being dropped up to look out of the window he caught sight of the equestrian statue at Scott circle, a block away. General Scott is bestriding the most extraordinary old screw in a bronze—an equine, it is said, that used to cause General Grant's grim features to expand into a broad smile every time he looked at it. General Sheridan gazed at it steadily, then he said very earnestly to his brother, "Mike, if ever a grateful country should erect an equestrian statue to me, for God's sake see that I have a better mount than Scott."

GENERAL D. G. SWAIM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Swaim are at Caledonia Springs, Canada, for the summer.

COLONEL G. H. ELLIOTT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at Lucerne, Switzerland.

LIEUTENANT W. O. CORY, 15th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is on a visit to Gov. Swineford at Sitka, Alaska.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Art., lately at the University of Nebraska, is at Johnston, N. Y., for the summer vacation.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and Miss Miller, who have been visiting at Yonkers, N. Y., have started for Los Angeles, Cal.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, LL. D., was elected Assistant Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati at its meeting at Providence, R. I., July 4.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, Major and Paymaster U. S. A., who has been on sick leave since March, 1884, is expected at Governor's Island next week to be examined for retirement.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Dept. this week: 1st Lieut. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Maj. John Brooke, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th Inf.; Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, Dept. of Texas; Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A.

MR. CHAUNCEY O. HOWARD, a son of Major-Gen. Howard, U. S. A., who has built up the Douglas County Nurseries into an important business, is putting his money into a new elevator factory which seems destined to become very extensively used.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

THE *Omaha Excelsior* of June 30 says: Lieut. Ken non, aide to Gen. Crook, was here this week, en route West. He was given a warm reception at headquarters.... Lieut. Wilson, 2d Inf., who has been at Leavenworth for the past six months attending the school of instruction, was in the city this week visiting his old comrades in the Army.

GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK, living quietly in Washington, is 79 years of age, but no one would suspect it from his appearance and movements. He weighs more than 200 pounds, but he does not seem to feel his weight. Years ago his physicians gave him up to die of Bright's disease. He took to milk as his sole diet, and is to-day stronger than many 20 years younger.

A GETTYSBURG correspondent referring to the recent presence of regular troops says: "The senior in command is Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., a veteran soldier with a fine record. A splendid looking officer is Capt. Lawton of the 4th Cav., the capturer of Geronimo, and his well proportioned figure sets off his 6 feet 4 inches. Another fine specimen of manhood is Capt. G. S. Anderson of the 6th Cav., of Saxon type and 6 feet 2 inches in height. Capt. Anderson entertained at the mess dinner on Tuesday night Gen. Bartlett of Gov. Hill's staff and Frankie Bartlett, the well known lawyer of New York City, who is an officer in the 9th Regiment."

THE *Vancouver Independent* of June 27 says: Capt. H. M. Dennison, U. S. A., and wife were in Portland last week.... Mrs. Allison, wife of Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, is visiting her mother in Portland.... The mother of Lieut. W. C. Langhitt's wife, Mrs. Bemis, arrived at the barracks a few days since.... Capt. Robert Pollock, U. S. A., retired, was here during the week, returning to his Oregon farm Monday.... Maj. W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, is over on the Sound on a visit.... Gen. N. B. Switzer returned to Fort Walla Walla this week from leave.... Graduate John L. Hayden, '88, will be 2d lieutenant, 1st Artillery. As the representative of Washington Territory his high standing in the Military Academy is a source of pride to our people.... Major Theo. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., retired, is in this city with Mrs. Eckerson, revisiting the scenes of his former labors in the Army. It would be a pleasure to the people of Vancouver to receive him as a permanent resident.

Or the marriage of Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th Infantry, to Miss Lucille Barat, at St. Louis, June 27, the *Globe-Democrat* says: "The groom appeared in full uniform, as did four of his brother officers, who served as groomsmen, Lieuts. Maudy, Arrasmith, Beckurts and Sehon. The bridesmaids were Misses Mamie Wilkinson, May Prather, Lily Papin, Lily Haydel, Bessie Johnston of St. Paul, Marie Newman, Daisy Billon and Maggie Bakewell. Miss Juliette Wilkinson was maid of honor. The lovely little bride wore a lovely dress of pure white faille, veiled by diaphanous folds of white silk mull, the low cut bodice of silk covered by a shirred waste of the mull, drawn high to the throat and fastened by a diamond cross. The bridal party alone were invited to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilkinson, where refreshments were served. Lieut. Johnston and his bride left on the evening for Fort Douglas, Utah, where the groom has prepared a pretty home for his wife."

THE *Critic* thus describes the Army portion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: "Maj. C. W. Raymond has charge of the public improvements, and has a great many callers, and all of them leave with the conviction that what they have so often heard of Army officers being domineering and self-important is not true in all cases. He is about the medium height, slender, with bald head and brown moustache, and a great deal of firmness expressed in his face. He is a hard worker, and in the afternoon generally ties up a large bundle of official papers which he takes to his elegant home on Columbia Road and Wyoming Avenue.... Capt. T. W. Symons has charge of streets, alleys, sewers, bridges, etc. His work keeps him out of his office considerably, but he finds time to act on a peck of papers every day. He is tall, well built and handsome. He has dark hair and moustache, with rather prominent cheek bones. He prefers horseback riding to a carriage while inspecting roads and streets. He is an excellent horseman, and often follows the hounds in the fox hunts. He is fond of a good story and always in a good humor.... Lieut. J. L. Lusk has charge of the Water Department. He is a man of middle age and medium height, with black hair and a full set of black whiskers. He is very pleasant, and, altogether, a satisfactory gentleman to act as business with."

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. D. CROSBY, U. S. A., lately visiting at Hutchinson, Kas., has had his leave extended one month.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, was to leave there this week on a three months' visit to California.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, 20th Inf., to Miss Louise M. Harker, daughter of the late Thos. W. Harker, of Leavenworth, Kas.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Infantry, who is on vacation from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., will employ a portion of it at the State camp at Peekskill, as instructor.

APPLICATIONS for the majority in the Inspector General's Department, which becomes vacant in August next, continue to arrive in Washington in great numbers. Among those who have applied through the regular channels are Capt. James G. Bourke, 3d Cav.; Capt. John B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; Capt. Edward Hunter, 1st Cav.; Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 18th Inf.; Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., and Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th Infantry.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. SHOCK, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

LIEUT. T. DIX BOLLES, U. S. N., at present attached to the receiving ship *Vermont*, has been granted 30 days' leave.

CAPT. EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., contributes an article on Coast Defence to the North American Review for July.

LEAVE for thirty days has been granted to Paymr. H. T. Stancliff, U. S. N., on duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Dept.

THE U. S. Naval Academy is the subject of a descriptive sketch in Harper's Magazine for July, and another in the St. Nicholas Magazine for the same month.

COMDR. W. H. WHITING, Naval Constr. John B. Hoover, and Asst. Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, have been ordered as a board to make a survey on the *Richmond*.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Alice C. Macomb, daughter of Chief Engr. D. B. Macomb, U. S. N., to Mr. W. F. Wood, of New York, son of the late Hon. Fernando Wood.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. F. KELLEY, U. S. R. M., visited Gettysburg this week and looked upon the places where 25 years ago he was actively engaged as a member of a Pennsylvania regiment.

LIEUTENANT JACOB J. HUNKER, U. S. Navy, has made an exhaustive report concerning the probable scope of the duties required under the provisions of the act relating to the anchorage of vessels in New York Harbor, which has been submitted to Congress.

WE trust that the rumored resignation of Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, is not probable. Mr. Whitney is the strongest man in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He could hardly be replaced. He is one of the Democrats who has the confidence of his party.—*The Pilot, Boston*.

MR. JULIUS J. FEES, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress from the 1st District of New York, in place of Perry Belmont, the present Democratic representative, who does not desire to run for another term.

ENSIGN W. L. HOWARD, U. S. N., contributes to the *Popular Science Monthly* for July a very readable article, throwing some interesting light on Arctic Alaska, telling us many new facts about the climate, and many strange things of the natives, and giving some valuable information on the resources of the country.

THE Naval Examining Board have submitted a supplementary report to the Navy Dept. in the case of Lieut. F. H. Tyler, recently examined for promotion. In their first report he was found morally disqualified, but the recommendations of the board that he be sent to sea for six months in some sea-going vessel, have been approved by the Secretary, and he will be so ordered in a few days.

GEORGE CHARLES SPENCER-CHURCHILL, seventh Duke of Marlborough, of England, was married June 29 in New York City to Mrs. Lillian Warren Hamersley, widow of Louis C. Hamersley and daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. Navy, retired. There were two ceremonies, a civil and a religious one. The first occurred in the Mayor's office in the City Hall and the second by the Rev. D. C. Potter, D. D. The married couple sailed for Europe June 30.

THE *Roslyn News* of June 30 says: "We regret to hear of the illness of Lieut. A. Ward, whose return home from a three years' cruise we mentioned recently. Our fellow townsman was taken ill on board the *Monongahela* about a month before her arrival in San Francisco from Chili. It is said that under ordinary circumstances Lieut. Ward might have shaken off his illness with a few days of rest and proper treatment, but that he declined to go off duty, as the ship had only one other officer on board besides her captain."

LAST Saturday afternoon Stephen Field Denby, the ten year son of Wythe Denby, Esq., of the Navy Department, met with quite a painful accident, which may prove very serious. In climbing up the large bay window of his uncle's residence the little fellow missed his hold and fell to the ground, a distance of some 20 feet. He was very much out and bruised about the head and body, and the surgeon will have to wait until the swelling goes down before they can tell whether his ankle is broken or not. He was attended by Surgeons Bayne and Luce. The little sufferer is a nephew of Charles Denby, our Minister to China, and a namesake of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Temple, are at Newport, R. I.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Thursday of this week.

MRS. J. R. M. MULLANY, widow of the late Rear Admiral Mullany, U. S. N., is on a visit to Jamestown, R. I.

LIEUT. RICHARD MITCHELL, on duty at the Naval Academy, has been sent to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

PAY DIRECTOR JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., left for Europe July 3 on a year's leave of absence, sailing by the Allan Mail Steamer *Peruvian* from Baltimore.

LIEUT. J. RUSSELL SELFIDGE, U. S. N., recently returned from a three years' cruise in the Pacific, has been granted one year's leave, with permission to leave the United States.

CHIEF ENGINEERS F. G. MCKEAN and R. B. HINE have been ordered to Chester, Pa., to consult with Naval Constructor R. W. Steele in relation to certain proposed changes in the *Bennington* and *Concord*.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending July 6: Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, Asst. Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro, Lieut. Comdr. F. Hanford, Naval Cadet Geo. F. Cooper, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson, Asst. Surg. Wm. Martin, Ensign J. H. L. Holcombe, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton, Asst. Naval Constr. Louis Nixon, Lieut. John S. Abbott, Naval Constr. Samuel H. Pook, Med. Dir. Delavan Bloodgood, Paymr. John R. Carmody, P. A. Paymr. John W. Jordan.

E. J. W. BUTLER, who was a ward of General Jackson, wrote to the Tammany Society of New York a letter to be read July 4. In which he encloses a copy of this letter sent by "Old Hickory" to Commodore Elliott of the Navy, in answer to his offer of a sarcophagus of a Roman Emperor which he had brought back from the Mediterranean as a fit depository for his own remains: "MY DEAR COMMODORE: I have received your kind letter with its accompaniment, and you must pardon me if I do not accept it, for I do not think the sarcophagus of a Roman Emperor a fit receptacle for the remains of an American Democrat."

"SECRETARY WHITNEY is a gentleman, and no mistake," say the clerks and messengers in the Navy Department, and the opinions of one's inferiors is a very good test of a man. Not only did the Secretary invite all the employees of the Navy Department out to Grasslands on the Fourth, but he has provided vehicles to take them there and a luncheon after they get there. For many of them the cost of getting out to Grasslands, which is far off the line of street cars and about five miles from the boundary, would have taken two days' wages. The Secretary, though, who is a thoughtful man, and when he makes a gift makes it generously, notified them that all would be transported free, and that they would be treated just as any other invited guests would be. Of course this pleases them. The Secretary is solid with the people under him, to his credit be it said.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

THE *Baltimore Sun* says: "The bill introduced by Senator Chandler to provide for the reorganization of the Navy Department seemingly does not meet with serious consideration in naval circles. There have been so many bills having the same object in view presented in Congress that reorganization is a very familiar word. It is true that some of the young officers of the Engineer Corps are somewhat concerned over the provisions in the bill affecting their status, but the older heads among them think the passage of such a bill little short of the impossible. If Secretary Whitney could not secure authority to make comparatively wise changes, they argue that a measure of less merit coming from another source is not to be feared. The bill consolidates the Engineer and Construction Corps; gives authority for the transfer of fifty engineers to the Construction Corps, and abolishes the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Engineer-in-Chief Melville says: 'I have not read the bill, but have heard it talked about. I am in doubt whether Senator Chandler is in earnest. I do not apprehend that the status of the Engineer Corps will be affected during this session.' Chief Naval Constructor Wilson has given the bill no consideration whatever, and is not prepared to say whether it is a good measure or not. Commodore Schley, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, says: 'I think it would be wise to transfer the purely constructive matters under this bureau to the Construction Bureau, where they seem to properly belong. I do not think, however, that Senator Chandler has considered the importance of the recruiting service and the general supervision of recruiting are matters of no secondary importance, and very properly should constitute the sole business of one bureau, at the head of which should be an officer thoroughly familiar with the service. If the naval reserve is established then, there will be still greater necessity for the continuance of the recruiting bureau.'"

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE Casino Governors have voted to allow all Army and Navy officers stationed at Newport to visit the Casino and Casino Club free of charge hereafter. They will be allowed to take their families to the Casino as well.

Commander W. Starr Dana, U. S. N., has arrived at his cottage for the summer.

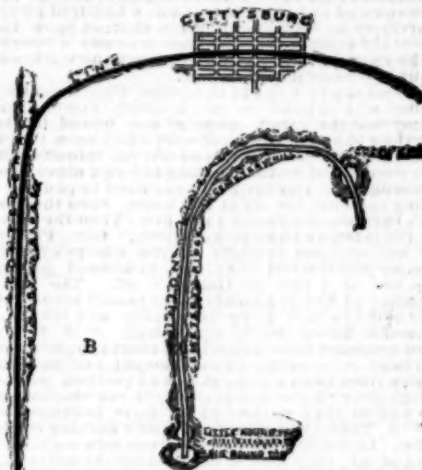
CANONICUT ISLAND, R. I.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

This charming summer resort, known as Newport's Annex, is patronized principally by Philadelphians and naval officers. The late Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, of the Navy, built a fine villa about three years ago, followed by Admiral Porter, U. S. N.; Capt. Thos. O. Selfridge, U. S. N.; Dr. David Kindeberger, U. S. N., and Lieut. L. C. Logan, U. S. N., Admiral Porter's son-in-law. Several others enrolled in the Navy own sites on the island or will erect cottages at no distant day.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

The literature of Gettysburg has been exhausted by the daily papers and we have no space to repeat in detail the history of an engagement which has been made the subject of such competent study by military students. To enable our readers to revive their recollections of the battle, however, we give here a diagram of the field which appears in Gen. Doubleday's "Gettysburg Made Plain," for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Century Co.:



This diagram is intended to show the advantages and disadvantages of the battlefield. Gen. Doubleday says: "The Union Army was sheltered by the curved ridge. If it was desired to reinforce any part it could be done by short lines—chords of the arc—and its movements being behind the ridge would be hidden from the view of the enemy."

"As the Confederate Army acted on the offensive it had to descend into the plain where all its important operations were in full view of the Union signal stations on the heights, where were officers with powerful glasses. To reinforce any part of the Confederate line required a long march around, on the circumference of the circle, which consumed much valuable time."

"On the other hand the nature of the ground made the fire from the Union batteries diffusive, while the Confederate batteries were able to concentrate a heavy fire upon almost any point in front of them."

The 1st, 3d and 12th Corps and Stannard's Vermont brigade from the defenses of Washington, arrived at Gettysburg July 1, and the 2d, 5th and 6th corps, Lockwood's brigade, from the Middle Department; McIntosh's and J. I. Gregg's brigades of D. McM. Gregg's cavalry division, and the artillery reserve, reached the field of Gettysburg July 2. Most of these troops, though worn out with hard marching, arrived by midday of the 2d. The 6th corps had thirty-five miles to march, and came late in the afternoon. Gamble's and Devin's brigades, of Buford's cavalry division, marched from Gettysburg to Taneytown, and Merritt's reserve brigade from Mechanicsville to Emmittsburg. This was the second day of the battle. The third day, July 3, Gamble's and Devin's brigades moved from Taneytown to Westminster; Merritt's reserve brigade from Emmittsburg to the field of Gettysburg; and Huey's brigade, of Gregg's cavalry division, from Manchester to Westminster.

In the preceding diagram, A marks the position to which Sickles had been assigned with the Third Corps. As the ridge disappears there for a considerable space, the ground is low, and in the opinion of Gen. Sickles, was unfavorable for defence. He therefore went out about three quarters of a mile to some high ground in front (marked B on the diagram). Gen. Meade, who visited the position, disapproved this movement.

Sickles was soon fiercely assailed by Longstreet's corps, and although he was reinforced by two divisions of Sykes' corps (the Fifth), and by Caldwell's division of the Second Corps, all were forced back behind the main line, after very heavy fighting and severe losses on both sides. Longstreet followed up the pursuit, but the firm front of the Sixth Corps, which had now formed in line, and a brilliant charge by the Pennsylvania Reserves, discouraged him from making any further attempt.

The charge of Pickett, Pettigrew and Trimble is thus described by Pickett's adjutant:

Starting out from our night's bivouac, near the stone bridge, on the road between Cashtown and Gettysburg, just a little before daylight, we reached our line of battle ground, concealed from the line of the enemy by a range of hills which runs parallel to Cemetery Ridge and nearly equidistant between the two opposing forces. In this valley a halt was made, and the usual inspection of arms and loading for action perfected. Our line of battle was then formed, immediately facing the enemy. Coming into line from column, right in front, Kemper's Brigade held the right, Garrett's on his left, and Armistead's, for which there was not room enough in extended line of battle, was formed immediately in rear of the others. Fences and other obstructions in front of the line were cleared away, and the command only waited the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to move forward.

The sky was clear and bright. Nature, at least, was all smiling, as she will smile spite of the existing or portending woes of mortals, although her elements had already been well shaken by two days of desultory fighting. After the formation of the lines of battle on the Confederate side, the whole forenoon was passed in comparative inactivity. The Federal line showed its teeth in grim silence, awaiting, like a tiger in his lair, the approach of his enemy; still strengthening and concentrating all of his forces for the death grapple. At 1 o'clock P. M. a single gun from our side broke the stillness which had endured for hours; another gun! It was the preconcerted signal for more than a hundred pieces of artillery to belch forth their charges upon the line of the enemy. Having been precisely informed of the signal, I told Gen. Garret that the work was about to commence in earnest.

We had scarcely got to our horses when the enemy replied with interest to our artillery salute. The enemy had the exact range of our line of battle, and their shot and shell told with effect upon this infantry. Many of the men and several valuable officers were killed or disabled long before a movement was ordered. Our artillery continued to pour in a telling response for about two hours, when the enemy's batteries slackened their fire. Then the order for the infantry charge was given. Gen. Pickett led his brigades straight in the enemy's front; Kemper and Garrett front, and Armistead getting into line at a run, on Garrett's left. The three brigades (of five regiments each) moved across this field of death and glory as steadily as a battalion formed in line of battle upon drill. * * * The enemy opened fresh batteries at short range, which had been reserved for this movement, and their infantry from behind their sheltered position poured a destructive fire of musketry right into the faces of the men as they rushed up to their breastworks. * * * These Virginia boys knew nothing of repulse. Like a narrow wedge driven into a solid column of oak, they soon broke through the outer barriers of resistance, crushed the inner ring of defence and penetrated even to the heart. They stretched out a hand to grasp a victory at that moment; but alas! the blood-red hand was not sufficiently strong. It was fierce to seize, but too feeble to retain. In the attack it was heavy, but unheeded; in the retreat it became terrible. Several batteries of the enemy again opened, especially the one from Round Top, which had enfiladed us throughout. Hundreds were slain in attempting to recross the plain, who had escaped the thickest of the melee; and the major part of the command were too far advanced to escape capture.

This was the culmination of the fight. Gen. Doubleday says:

"The whole plain was soon covered with fugitives, but, as no pursuit was ordered, Gen. Lee in person succeeded in rallying them and in re-forming the line of battle. The next day, July 4th, Gen. Lee drew back his flanks and at evening began his retreat by two routes—the main body on the direct road to Williamsport through the mountains, the other via Chambersburg, the latter including the immense train of the wounded."

At the beginning of the Gettysburg battle the respective forces were as follows: Meade—Infantry, 83,000; cavalry, 11,000; guns, 827. Lee—Infantry, 70,000; cavalry, 11,100; guns, 208. Meade's five corps commanders were Reynolds (killed), Hancock, Sickles, Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard, Slocum. Lee's three corps commanders were Longstreet, Ewell and Hill. The Union loss was 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 missing—total, 23,003; Confederate, 2,592 killed, 12,700 wounded, 5,150 missing—total, 20,451.

As Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis so felicitously said in his address before the Veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia:

Upon this field consecrated by American valor we meet to consecrate ourselves to American Union. In this hallowed ground lie buried not only brave soldiers of the blue and the gray, but the passions of war, the jealousies of sections, and the bitter root of all our national differences—human slavery. Here long and angry controversies of political dogma, of material interest, and of local pride and tradition came to their decisive struggle. As the fate of Christendom was determined at Tours, that of American independence at Saratoga, and that of modern Europe at Waterloo, the destiny of the American Union was decided at Gettysburg. A hundred other famous fields there are of the same American bravery in the same tremendous strife—fields whose proud and terrible tale history and song will never tire of telling. But it is here that the struggle touched its highest point. Here broke the fiercest onset of that invading wave of war. From this field the civil contest, through renowned campaigns of courageous endurance, of fearful carnage, and of accumulating heartbreak for Northern and Southern homes, slowly receded towards its end. This, therefore, is one of the historic fields of the world, and to us Americans no other has an interest so profound. Marathon and Arbelis, Worcester and Valmy, even our own Bunker Hill and Saratoga and Yorktown, fields of undying fame, have not for us a significance so vital and so beneficent as this field of Gettysburg.

As we see it to-day beneath this summer sun it is a happy valley of golden harvest fields, of stately woods, or teeming orchards, of glistening waters, and of cheerful homes. Beyond those airy walls of mountains stretch westward to the Sierras and the Pacific, northward to the lakes, southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and eastward to the Atlantic, the continental empire of an industrious and fraternal people. Its great aspects, its characteristic features, are all unchanged. Over it beam the benignant heavens, upon its broad and beautiful expanse lies the benediction of peace. From the day when the pioneers first reached it on their western way, on through the gradual development of civilization and its transformation by tranquil industry from a wilderness to a garden, it had been the happy valley that we behold, secluded from the world until revealed in a sudden blaze of glory, with its heights and slopes and meadows, Seminary Ridge, Culp's Hill and Wolf's Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, the Peach Orchard, and Cemetery Hill, all caught up into immortal remembrance. Here at Gettysburg Meade and his illustrious lieutenants had written their names in our history. With other fields the famous captains of the last great war have identified their renown—Sherman, who has outlived all foes, and calls every true-hearted American his friend; the silent, noble, generous Thomas; Sheridan, our romantic Murat, our chivalric Rupert, whose laurels will crown with un fading lustre the memory of the bravest of the brave; and a great number of gallant officers worthy to rank with these, and to lead men as dauntless as the men they fought. But by a happy Providence it was decreed that the leader of all these leaders and of the united armies should be a patriot with whom, at the head of a million of victorious soldiers, American liberty was as secure as it was with Washington, whose magnanimity was worthy

of his country, who, dying, knew no section and no foe, and by whose bier, forecasting the happy day that we behold, walked, mourning and honoring, the lieutenants of Lee, his old foemen in the field. Might a people not justly consider itself the favorite of Heaven which, led by Washington to independence, then torn by acrid domestic strife, should find itself brought to perfect and enduring peace, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," by the patriotism of Lincoln and the magnanimity of Grant?

Gen. Gordon then introduced Governor and ex-Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who was received with equal enthusiasm and his hearty words of welcome were warmly applauded. In closing, Gov. Beaver said:

We welcome you because we need you. We welcome you because you need us. We welcome you because we together must enter in and possess this future and transmit this heritage to the generations to come. Are we ready? Are you ready? If so, let the dead past bury its dead.

Chaplain McCabe, of Virginia, who was to have responded in behalf of the South, in consequence of a railroad delay, was unable to be present and his place was taken without notice by Congressman and ex-Gov. Hooker, of Mississippi, who made, nevertheless, a very earnest and eloquent address in which he said: "When they laid down their arms with Lee they did it in good faith and came back in the Union to serve it. He did not know a man who wore the gray who did not rejoice that those monuments were being erected to the gallant Union men who fell here. And so long as memory holds its sway the dead of the battlefield will start into our minds and their last utterances as they fell will ring through our ears."

Gen. Sickles then read a telegram from Mrs. Pickett.

There were brief addresses also by Gen. Longstreet; the venerable War Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Gen. Slocum and Gen. Curtis, of New York. The exercises were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Valentine. There were no further exercises on the part of the Army of the Potomac until the following day at 3 P. M. The procession formed at the Springs Hotel, which is about a mile from Gettysburg and on the site of the first day's battle and proceeded in the following order: Gen. Gibson and staff, carriages containing Gen. John C. Robinson, president; Geo. William Curtis, orator of the day; Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, corresponding secretary; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Gen. Horatio C. King, recording secretary; and Colonel Samuel Truesdell, treasurer; the 3d U. S. Artillery, the 9th N. Y. N. G., light battery, two troops of U. S. Cavalry, the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in carriages. Through Reynolds' Grove and over Seminary Ridge and through the town they marched to the National Cemetery. The light battery again, wheeled out and fired a national salute while the foot soldiers and cavalry marched through the cemetery, the 9th Regt. halting for a brief rest. The exercises opened with familiar war marches by Contorno's band. The rostrum was filled with a distinguished company and the lawn in front was crowded with an audience of equal size and better order and attention than that of the previous day. A few Confederates were upon the rostrum and sprinkled throughout the crowd. Gen. Robinson presided and the Rev. Jos. Twichell, of Hartford, again opened the exercises with prayer, the vast multitude uniting with him in closing with the Lord's Prayer. The effect was very solemn and impressive. In consequence of the absence of George Parsons Lathrop, the poet, who was detained in New York en route for Gettysburg by a sudden and severe illness, his poem was read by the secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King. After the applause had subsided and more music by the band, the president introduced the orator, George William Curtis, who was received with three cheers given with great enthusiasm. In a lengthy and brilliant oration of nearly an hour and a half, Mr. Curtis kept the audience spell-bound. We give an extract from his oration elsewhere. The oration was broad in its scope, covering the needs and emergencies of this great nation and conveying a valuable lesson which the potential men of the country will do well to heed. The audience was dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Twichell.

The lack of facilities necessitated the abandonment of the banquet and instead a social reception was held at the Springs Hotel, the large dining room being filled with ladies and gentlemen. Gen. Robinson, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced Gen. Chamberlain, Gov. Curtin, Gen. Curtis, ex-Capt. Parker of the Navy, and Gen. Sharpe, who made brief addresses and these were followed by a social reunion and a handsome collation.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NINTH REGIMENT AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

The 9th Regiment, under the command of Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., arrived at Gettysburg on Sunday morning. The regiment turned out 62 men and officers with a band of 50 pieces and drum corps numbering 40 men. The regiment encamped on the grounds of the Springs Hotel, and as the rains had completely soaked the grounds the tents were boarded, and no sickness was caused by the damp ground, not a man going to the hospital. The regiment during the entire camp conducted itself in a manner most creditable to the State. When they marched out of camp on their way home the men of the Regular Army assembled in front of their camps and cheered each company of the Ninth as it marched past, and in a way which made the woods ring. The post band of the Regulars was assembled and played during the march out of the regiment.

In the escort the Ninth were in the same line as the cavalry and artillery of the Regular Army, and they marched as well as any men in the line. There was no straggling, the men covered well and the tours well dressed, and they received the applause and the respect of the people wherever they marched. They were encamped alongside of the Regular Army, and the parades were held on the same ground, and after the first parade in which the men had a chance to see how the thing was done, every man in the Ninth braced up to see how he could do it.

The trip was for pleasure and to represent the State of New York, yet those men after travelling nearly 300 miles, without much sleep and every man overladen, marched the three miles to camp with as much ease as they were going on every day. A few hours after dinner, of very plain food, the entire command was ordered to march back to the city to escort the veterans of the Ninth to the dedication of the monument. They remained in the hotel for a few hours and then marched back to the camp; altogether a distance of 10 miles was made without a murmur.

The next day the same thing was repeated, and also on Tuesday. Thus it shows that a regiment officered by men who know how to handle men can do anything that is required.

The regiment had two guard mounts a day in order that

guard duty could be done by all the men in camp. On Monday the men had permission to go to the battlefield and under the guide of the veterans the men were taken over the entire field of battle, from the extreme right to the left of Round Top.

On Tuesday morning the Ninth was formed for review, and this parade was the best formation of the trip.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., aide-de camp, is detailed recorder for the retiring board convoked at Governor's Island, vice Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Art., relieved. (S. O. 136, Div. Atl., H. Q. A., July 6.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Warren, Mass., on Tuesday, July 10. Detail: Major Geo. W. Baird, P. D.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, G. G. Greenough, and Frederick Fuger, and 1st Lieut. Wm. Stewart, 4th Art., 2d Lieut. Geo. F. Landers, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 136, Div. Atl., July 6.)

The leave of Col. J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 6.)

FORT RENO, I. T.

The Kansas City Times gives the following account of the difficulty at Fort Reno, which has resulted in the trial by court martial of Capt. Woodson, 5th Cav., and Lieut. James, 24th Inf.; result not yet promulgated:

Capt. Woodson purchased a thoroughbred in Kentucky, Helga, for which he stated he gave \$1,200. A half interest in the horse was sold by him to Lieut. James. The latter claims that information reached him from Kentucky that only \$300 was paid for the animal. Lieut. James, feeling aggrieved at this transaction or so-called misrepresentation, obtained affidavits from certain parties whom Capt. Woodson told that he gave \$1,200 for the horse. He also desired to obtain affidavits from Kentucky as to the \$300 and then prefer charges against Capt. Woodson. The latter officer became enraged at Lieut. James's course and, in the presence of a number of officers and enlisted men, used insulting and defamatory language, such as no gentleman would brook without resenting it. Lieut. James replied to Capt. Woodson that he was not a gentleman, when the latter attacked him with a cane and severely beat him about the head. It was only then that Lieut. James was compelled to defend himself, and the knife with which he cut Capt. Woodson in the face was in the hand of Lieut. James at the time the assault was made upon him, he being then engaged in packing his goods for shipment to Arizona, and consisted of only a broken blade. It was not drawn from the pocket for the purpose of cutting Capt. Woodson. Lieut. James defended himself with his fists, and the knife being in his hand it was made use of in the excitement without the actual knowledge of Lieut. James.

Capt. Woodson most emphatically contradicts this statement in every particular and refers to the orders which, when published, will, we are assured, demonstrate its inaccuracy.

The Court in the case of Lieut. James limited his sentence to a reprimand, on the ground that he had received gross provocation.

REVENUE MARINE.

The following is the order in which the First Lieutenants recently promoted to captains passed their examinations: 1. 1st Lieut. Washington C. Coulson; 2. 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Congdon; 3. 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Smyth; 4. 1st Lieutenant Horatio D. Smith; 5. 1st Lieut. James H. Rogers.

The revenue cutter Crawford arrived at Key West, July 2, having in tow the British schooner *Admiral*, captured off Fowey Rock Light, turtle fishing.

1st Lieut. H. B. Rodgers, from the steamer Bibb and ordered to steamer Dallas, Portland, Me.

The board for the examination of 1st Lieutenant for promotion to captain has been dissolved and the officers ordered to join their stations.

1st Lieut. Kilgore, placed on waiting orders.

3d Lieut. J. H. Brown, to steamer McCulloch at Charleston.

2d Asst. Engr. R. W. Champlain, to temporary duty on the Crawford at Key West.

Steamer Forward came from Mobile for repairs and has been placed out of commission in Baltimore. Capt. M. L. Phillips and Chief Engr. Kelcey will remain on board to superintend repair of ship.

The Montevideo Express, referring to the death there May 27, of Lt.-Comdr. Totten, U. S. N., says: "The departed officer was deeply regretted by all. The funeral service took place on the flag ship, and was attended by Rear Admiral Braine and his staff, the captains, officers and crews of the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa* and *Alliance*, the captain and officers of the Uruguayan gunboat *General Artigas*, in representation of the authorities, the officers of the *Capitania*, the captain and officers and a detachment of the crew of the Brazilian man of war *Trafalgar*, and the captain and officers of the Spanish gunboat *Infanta Isabel*, the U. S. Consul, Mr. Hill, the U. S. Vice-Consul, Mr. Howard, the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Davis, and a number of representative residents from the American and English Colonies. Afterwards the body, covered with the American flag, with the deceased officer's sword, etc., was conveyed on shore, escorted by the boats of the assembled fleet, and conveyed to the cemetery with all honors, being interred in Mr. Evan's vault, where the remains will await the will of his relatives in the United States. The funeral procession was very imposing and made a deep impression on its way through the principal streets of the city."

DR. G. W. O. MAUPIN, who died at Norfolk, Va., was a son of Dr. Geo. W. Maupin, who was an assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army and died in 1825. The deceased gentleman was admitted to West Point in 1838 but left in 1849 to study medicine. The Norfolk *Landmark* says: "The cause of medicine has lost a distinguished practitioner, the city a useful and honored citizen, the poor a firm friend, and the home circle a devoted and affectionate husband and father."

LIEUTENANT J. R. CLAGETT, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., was called to Washington this week by the serious illness of his father.

COLONEL J. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Wayne, Mich., early next week for Mackinaw Island to inspect the Michigan troops to be encamped there from July 12 to 23.

GENERAL DUNCAN S. WALKER of Washington, who served in the Adjutant General's Department during the war, has sustained a severe affliction in the loss of his two children, Edith D. and Robert J. Walker, who were drowned in the surf at Seabright, N. J., July 4.

TEXAS TARGET PRACTICE AND LT. MORGAN.

Division of the Pacific v. Division of the Missouri;
Vancouver Barracks v. San Antonio.

The following is an extract from the report showing classification and figure of merit of troops and companies then serving in the Department of Texas, in the month of April, 1888:

	Figure of Merit in Individual Practice.	Skirmish Practice.	General Order of Merit in the Dept.
Co. B, 16th Inf., Fort Bliss..	129.02	74.63	101.83
Co. H, 16th Inf., Fort Bliss..	125.78	74.07	99.94
Co. F, 3d Cav., Fort Clark..	133.33	81.09	92.17
Co. C, 12th Inf., Fort Clark..	137.50	42.69	90.10
Co. A, 19th Inf., Fort Clark..	124.12	48.84	86.33

The columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been open to those who believe, as well as those who do not believe, in the honesty of phenomenal scores, and who do, or do not, consider that officers should compete with enlisted men—both classes of marksmen using the Service rifle.

In view of the adverse opinions of Gen. Miles and Baird as opposed to Gen. Terry, Crook, Gibbon, et alii., concerning these mixed competitions, the opportunity afforded by the present standing of Texas is pertinent to place upon record some facts concerning 1st Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., and which have other than a purely personal bearing.

This officer was wounded in an engagement with hostile Indians and so found out the practical importance of being able to get and give instruction in the proper use of a rifle. Since 1883, in competitions in Arizona and in Texas, he has, personally, three times won a place in the Department Team. In 1887, Troop F, 3d Cav., commanded by him, stood first in general order of merit in the Dept. of Texas, and this year Lieut. Morgan's troop stands number three. It is a suggestive and creditable fact that the organizations in the Dept. of Texas, standing, respectively, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, are (or were in April) all on duty at Fort Clark, Texas, the post where Lieut. Morgan was range officer. Such facts as these are worth a ship load of argument. Gen. Crook has shown his appreciation of the zealous and energetic efforts made by the riflemen at Forts Bliss and Clark to increase their skill in the use of arms, by proper and complimentary action. It is possible that the lowest, as well as the highest, organizations will also have their standing published.

Gen. Howard, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has this year chosen as the place for the annual rifle competition in his division the range possessing climatic conditions the most favorable for high scores. Gen. Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, has selected as the location for his division competition a place reputed to be the most trying for unacclimated riflemen. Thus the two systems will, next August, be opposed, and the results looked for with interest. To be more explicit: In G. O. No. 3, June 15, '88, Gen. Howard says: "On account of the superior range facilities, especially for skirmish firing, at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., etc., Lieut.-Col. De Russy will conduct the contest for places on the Division of the Pacific rifle team this year at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and the five members of the division team who shall have made the highest scores will represent the division on the Army rifle team."

The annual competitions of the Division of the Missouri have been held as follows: In 1882, '3, '4, and '6, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; in 1885, Fort Snelling, Minn.; in 1887, near Omaha, Neb. This principle of rotation has also been observed in the Army and in the distinguished marksmen competitions. It is probable that Gen. Crook wants to know what his riflemen can do under all conditions of climate and of temperature; hence, this year he has designated the new range at San Antonio, Texas, as the place and the sweltering month of August as the time for his division shoot. 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., I. R. P., Division Missouri, will have charge. The Department of Texas team has shot in alien departments, and the members of that department have shown that good shots can be sent North and can keep up to their standard. It remains to be demonstrated whether or not the department teams of Missouri, Platte, and Dakota can, if dropped South, hold their own under unusual climatic conditions. Good shots ought to be good shots under all circumstances of climate and location. Ranges vary. Texas simooms, cyclones, and "northerners" will, perhaps, bozzle many a fair weather rifleman, but these competitions, in spirit, are not to pile up big scores, but to educate our riflemen under circumstances more nearly assimilating to the conditions of actual service than the sheltered Vancouver ranges afford.

Despite the sifting process of three days of preliminary practice and for days of competition, it is not unusual that a lucky, but mediocre, shot has found himself the possessor of a medal as a member of a division team. It is evident that Gen. Crook knows this, for in par. 4 of General Order No. 2, June 21, he says plainly to the twelve men who will constitute the Division of the Missouri rifle team: "It don't follow because you are on the division team that, in selecting my six representatives, and alternate, for the Army team, I am restricted to you twelve wherefrom to make my detail." So he throws open the doors to the above, plus the two alternates, plus not to exceed sixteen other eligible marksmen, four from each Department of the Division, and the thirty riflemen are to have a special contest, forty shots each at known distances and not to exceed 40 shots each at skirmish firing. The six competitors who in these two classes of firing make the highest aggregate scores will compose the Division quota for the Army team. In this special contest a deviation is made from former methods, and the credit or the blame for it belongs to whoever conceived the new departure.

It has been urged in objection to this special contest that it gives the successful skirmisher precedence over the skilled, but deliberate, known distance shot. The objection carries its own answer with it. The day of prominence for fixed distance shooting is past. A dozen shots like Partello are not now worth what they once were rated for military purposes. The prominence given to the skirmisher is recognized by the manual of Rifle and Carbine Firing by the award of a medal to the best skirmisher "whether he attains a place on the team or not," and the special contest prescribed by par. 4 of General Crook's Order No. 2, is precisely what is needed, being in accord with the injunction so posi-

tively laid down by Col. Blunt in his definition of the value and object of skirmish firing. S. M. O.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WITHOUT precautionary measures, machinery not in use is apt to become rusty, and when again to be started, either the rust must be removed, or else breakage or loss of efficiency arises; in either case the machinery is impaired and performs reduced and possibly inferior work. Thus it is with our Army. Allowed in time of peace to settle down to the monotonous duties of garrison life, no attention paid to those duties required of it in time of war, it rusts and can with difficulty be set in motion.

To in part care for our Army machinery, schools of application have been established, but they have their elements of weakness. The detail of student officers is not systematic, nor is there sufficient incentive to zealous study.

An ambitious officer applies for a detail; another officer is sent as a reward; another, in such a way as to convey an impression that the school is a place of punishment; an officer of years, long unaccustomed to study, is placed in competition with a younger officer whose mind and memory are sharpened by years of recent use.

A reform in the method of details seems, then, to be demanded. What shall be advocated? None which does not recognize the just claims for consideration of those who have served their country for years, in war and in peace, and who could not have anticipated the establishment of examining boards with standards of examination based possibly upon requirements in foreign services, with their varying educational facilities.

Would injustice arise if the line be drawn below all officers who are first lieutenants of less than ten years' service? The class then available for detail would consist of all second lieutenants, and of all first lieutenants of less than ten years' service. But in this class there should be one rule for the detail—it should be in order of regimental rank, a department being allowed only when the officer for detail had, on examination at his school, shown that he had by his private study mastered the prescribed course.

Here then is the first recommendation, requiring no legislation to carry it out:

Officers of artillery, cavalry and infantry, who have served less than ten years as 1st lieutenants, and 2d lieutenants of these arms, shall be detailed in order of regimental rank, one or more from each regiment, for attendance at the schools of application of their respective arms; provided, that officers so detailed and at once passing the examination there prescribed shall be excused from further detail.

What shall be the incentive to zealous study? In our service the ambitious and able can, without influence, hardly hope for greater reward than their own satisfaction with well-doing; hence the stimulus to others, incompetent and indolent, must be the fear of losing their commissions. Their being nothing to gain, they must have everything to lose.

Hence the second recommendation, requiring the sanction of law:

Officers detailed as above, who shall fail to pass all the examinations prescribed at the schools aforesaid, shall immediately after such failure be suspended from promotion during the period required to again take the course of study prescribed, shall immediately again take this course and again failing as before, shall by the President of the United States be summarily dismissed from the Army.

Now we are ready to consider how to induce officers to keep professionally abreast of the age. Those who have been afforded the advantages of study at the schools of application, should understand that they must keep moving. Prior to admission into the Service as officers, they were obliged to show reason for having special confidence reposed in them; they should show additional reason for the continuance of this confidence. He who is qualified for the discharge of his duties needs dread no opportunity afforded him to make this fact evident; while he who is not qualified should be exposed.

We have then the third recommendation, also requiring legislative sanction: No lieutenant of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who has passed the examinations of the school of application of his arm of the Service, shall be promoted to the grade of captain, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination by a board of three officers of his arm of the Service and senior to him in grade (not rank), the examination to take place upon the occurrence of a vacancy. Any lieutenant failing to pass such examination, shall be suspended from promotion until the occurrence of the next vacancy to which he might be entitled, when he shall be re-examined, and if he again fail to pass he shall by the President of the United States be summarily dismissed from the Army.

Thus details at schools of application will be systematized, zealous study be stimulated, and examinations for promotion be gradually introduced into those arms of the Service, where they are not now legalized, without disregarding the meritorious claims of war records, and of service, and with fair warning to all concerned.

ESSAYERS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND GETTYSBURG.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's response to the invitation to attend the Gettysburg reunion, which did not reach the office of the Secretary until after his departure for Gettysburg, is as follows:

Gen. Horatio C. King, Recording Secretary, etc.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have carefully considered the question of accepting the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to attend its annual reunion to be held at Gettysburg on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July.

I need hardly assure you that I should be glad to be present on this very interesting occasion. In view, however, of my confining duties here and all the circumstances surrounding the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that I ought not to leave here at the time designated.

The meeting of the survivors of Gettysburg, upon the field where they fought 25 years ago, cannot fail to teach an impressive lesson and convince all our people that bravery is akin to magnanimity, while it reminds them that the object of war is the attainment of peace. Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., June 29, 1888.

By direction of the Sec. of War, Par. 894½ of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

894½. As a matter of pleading, to recite previous trials and convictions in charges of new offences is wrong; but previous trials and convictions may properly be inquired into after the court has arrived at its findings and before pronouncing sentence, to see if the prisoner is an old offender, and, therefore, less entitled to leniency than if on trial for his first offence. After arriving at the findings, the court may be opened to receive evidence of previous convictions. Those convictions should be proved by the records of the proceedings or by duly authenticated orders promulgating the proceedings, showing the actual offences of which the prisoner was convicted. When a charge is forwarded to a department commander or other officer authorized to convene a general court-martial for reference to such court, and it is desired that previous convictions should be considered, such charge should be accompanied by authenticated copies of the orders promulgating the previous trials.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DAUM, Adjt.-Gen.

* This amends the previous regulation (G. O. 41, of 1883,) by adding after the words "duly authenticated orders promulgating the proceedings," the words "showing the actual offences of which the prisoner was convicted."—ED. JOURNAL.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., June 29, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 23 of G. O. No. 56, of 1887, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

23. In the field or in time of war each company bearer and each member of the Hospital Corps shall carry upon his person a canteen of water, a knife of approved pattern, and a package of simple dressings; and one-fourth of the hospital privates shall carry hospital knapsacks or dressing cases.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DAUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 27, 1888.

The coming Department Rifle Competition will take place at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The men selected for the competition will report July 25, at Fort Snelling.

The preliminary practice, and the parts of the competition embracing known distances and skirmish firing, will take place so that the competition will close by August 11.

The Department Commander desires that every troop and company should be represented by a competitor, in this year's rifle contest.

The preliminary practice and competition will be under the direction of the Dept. Inspector of Rifle Practice (Major Evan Miles, 25th Infantry).

By command of Brig. Gen. Ruger:

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 22, 1888.

The annual Department competition will take place at Fort Wingate, N. M., July 25, under the supervision of 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, 4th Cavalry, temporarily acting as Inspector of rifle practice of the Department.

The marksmen selected will be sent to Fort Wingate, to arrive not later than July 23.

The C. O., Fort Wingate, will order the Department team and alternates, under charge of a suitable officer, to report to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks, W. T., by August 11.

By command of Major General Howard:

M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 25, 1888.

The Annual Dept. Rifle Competition will take place on the Bellevue Rifle Range, under the direction of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, commencing Aug. 6. Post commanders will send the enlisted competitors in time to report to Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, who will command the Dept. Rifle Camp, on the range, August 4.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 23, 1888.

The annual Department Rifle Competition will be held at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., beginning August 2 and ending August 11, under the supervision of Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Infantry, I. R. P.

G. O. 20, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, June 29, 1888.

The periods selected to constitute the practice season for the current year for the following posts will be—
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July and August.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., July and August.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

WM. D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, deputy judge advocate general, will repair to Boston, Mass., to attend the National Prison Congress, July 14 (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Holbrook, Ariz., and to Fort Apache, if necessary, to investigate the loss of government property at those points by fire June 23 (S. O. 74, June 25, D. Arizona).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Crosby P. Miller, A. Q. M. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. W. Pope, A. Q. M., will proceed to Boston, Mass., to attend the National Prison Congress, July 14 (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will proceed to Kansas City on public business (S. O. 74, June 22, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 69, June 19, D. Columbia).

Leave for seventeen days, to commence on or about July 6, is granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, A. G. S., Governor's Island (S. O. 135, July 3, Div. Atlantic).

Com'ry Sergt. Arthur J. Smith, Fort Walla Walla, will report to the C. O. of that post, to relieve Com'ry Sergt. P. Gillingham, who will proceed to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., for duty (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major Henry G. Thomas, Paymaster, will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, surgeon, president Army retiring board, Governor's Island, for examination by the board (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

Major Henry B. Reese, Paymr., having served more than twenty years as a commissioned officer in the Army, is retired from active service at his own request (S. O. 72, June 22, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John B. Keefe, Paymr., Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 69, June 9, D. Columbia.)

The troops will be paid to include muster of June 30, as follows: At Fort Leavenworth, the Military Prison and the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, D. Paymr. Gen. At Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill, Supply and Reno, I. T.; Fort Elliott, Tex., and the camp at or near Willow Springs, I. T., Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Riley and Hays, Lyon, Lewis, Crawford and Fort near Denver, Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr. (S. O. 76, June 25, Dept. Mo.)

Medical Department.

The retirement from active service, July 3, of Maj. Edwin Bentley, surgeon, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Maj. Bentley will proceed to his home (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. D. Crosby, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

Vet. Surg. Daniel Lemay will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report to treat cavalry horses sick at that post (S. O. 77, June 26, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. George H. Penrose will proceed to Fort Totten and report for duty (S. O. 53, June 23, D. Dakota.)

Col. Jedediah H. Baxter, chief medical purveyor, will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. J. Clinton Foltz will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 59, June 25, D. Dakota.)

Hosp. Steward Carl Hagen will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for temporary duty (S. O. 60, June 19, D. Columbia.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The retirement from active service by operation of law of Brig. Gen. James C. Duane, Chief Engrs., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Gen. Duane will repair to his home (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

Major James C. Post, C. E., will take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties until further order (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Edward B. Garriott, Sig. Corps, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Malcolm H. Perry will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. W. Easby Smith, who will proceed to Washington and report for clerical duty. Sergt. Wm. H. Fallon will proceed to Washington and report for clerical duty (S. O. 55, June 23, Sig. Corps.)

Sergt. Adolf E. Ecard, Signal Corps, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 56, June 23, Sig. Corps.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James Mitchell, Sig. Corps (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers.
Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 30, 1888:

TROOPS.

Hdqs. and Bats. B and H, 2d Art., to Huntsville, Alabama.
Co. B, 10th Inf., to Fort Stanton, N. M.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

2d Lieut. Peter E. Traub, Fort Maginnis, will report at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., J. A. of G. C.-M., as witness (S. O. 59, June 25, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Swettzer.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Capt. John B. Johnson is designated a special inspector, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., to inspect cavalry horses reported to be unserviceable (S. O. 67, June 29, D. Tex.)

The 3d Cavalry qualified 29 sharpshooters during the month of April.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., D, E, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The assembly of the G. C.-M. to meet at Fort Huachuca for the trial of Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth is postponed until July 2 (S. O. 73, June 23, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Mill, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. J. H. Haines is extended two days (S. O. 76, June 25, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. James V. S. Paddock will report to Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, president Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the Board (S. O. 72, H. Q. A.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Charles H. Rockwell is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The station of Major T. C. Tupper is changed from

Fort Union to Fort Wingate, N. M., to which post he will report upon expiration of leave (S. O. 72, June 22, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. J. A. Cole (S. O. 72, June 22, D. Ariz.)

On account of change of station, the season of target practice with carbine for Troops A, C, and H is changed to include July, and with pistol, August and September (S. O. 74, June 25, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. L. R. Hare is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. conveyed by S. O. 57 (S. O. 75, June 23, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. J. D. Mann is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. conveyed by S. O. 57 (S. O. 75, June 23, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron is further extended sixteen days (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, J, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Ordinary leave for four months is granted Capt. Thomas C. Lebo in extension of the leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him in S. O. 291, Dec. 15, 1887 (S. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

At a recent meeting of the 10th Cavalry Band at Santa Fe resolutions were adopted touching the recent death of Harvey Ogden of the band. They say: "The Service has lost a valuable soldier, and we, a friend and comrade whose place in our hearts, made vacant by the call of death, cannot readily be filled; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives, who have our deepest sympathy in this their hour of affliction; also a copy to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, D, H, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. J. P. Wisser, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., on public business (S. O. 73, June 23, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect Aug. 28, 1888, and will then proceed to join his battery (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., B, and H, Huntsville, Ala.; G and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

2d Lieut. John T. Thompson will visit the camp of the 3d Regiment Alabama Militia during the period of its encampment near Selma, July 12 to 19, 1888 (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, relieved from duty at Willer's Point, July 1, will proceed direct to Huntsville, Ala., the point selected for a summer camp for the troops at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 135, July 3, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F*, San Antonio, Tex.

2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton is detailed as assistant to Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., representative of the War Department at the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati, O. (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

Major Wallace F. Randolph, inspector of rifle practice, will proceed to Fisher's Island, N. Y., on public business. (S. O. 136, Div. Atlantic, July 6.)

A Gettysburg despatch of July 1 says: "There was a fire in the camp of the Pennsylvania Veterans last night. Somebody in a spirit of misdirected fun set fire to a straw bed upon which a couple of veterans were quietly sleeping. A quick-witted bugler of the 3d U. S. Artillery happened to pass just in the nick of time. He pulled the veterans out of danger and stamped the life out of the fire."

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D*, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Frank Thorp will proceed from Fort Columbus to Fisher's Island, N. Y., on public business connected with the establishment at that point of a camp of rifle instruction (S. O. 134, July 2, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about July 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, Fort Monroe (S. O. 135, July 3, Div. A.)

Sergt. Victor Norman, Bat. B, will report for duty with 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, A. A. Q. M., as acting post quartermaster sergeant, camp at Fisher's Island (S. O. 134, July 2, Div. A.)

Pvt. William H. Rafert, Light Bat. D, Fort Douglas, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. John K. Waring is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John K. Waring is relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., to take effect June 30, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O. 120, June 25, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham is detailed to attend the State camp of instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., to assist in giving instruction to the several organizations of the National Guard of the State of New York during the period of the encampment ending Aug. 11, 1888 (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello is appointed re-

cruiting officer at Fort Davis (S. O. 65, June 25, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, Adj., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bliss (S. O. 65, June 25, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Sage, Fort McIntosh (S. O. 67, June 29, D. Tex.)

The 5th Infantry Band gave its first concert in the public plaza of El Paso, June 26, and it is needless to say captured the hearts of the El Pasoans.

Referring to the recent sinking of the *General Terry*, an Omaha paper says: "The Union Pacific Railway Company being responsible for the loss of the *Terry* at once took measures to recompense the officers and men for their personal loss. The officers and men claim to have received full value for all losses and are well pleased with the company's treatment of them. Capt. Rice, who was perhaps the heaviest loser by the wreck, was paid \$6,500, and all others in proportion. The board bills of the officers and their families was paid by the company at the hotels in Omaha, which made the entire expenditure of the company about \$40,000. In thus settling the losses of the command, brought about by the negligence of the company, it has shown a proper spirit which unquestionably will be appreciated by the Service. Lieut.-Col. Cochran had all his furniture aboard of the *Helena* and consequently met with no loss."

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Capt. James M. J. Sanno will take temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous, Washington, D. C., during the absence on leave of Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf., recruiting officer (S. O. 117, June 26, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, Camp Pilot Butte, is assigned to duty in charge of the Dept. Rifle Camp, Bellevue Rifle Range, at the coming annual Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed there by July 20, reporting en route to Major Guy V. Henry, I. R. P., for instructions (S. O. 54, June 26, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. George W. Melver, Fort Laramie, will report to Capt. Charles A. Coolidge at the Dept. Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, Neb., July 20, for duty as A. C. S. of the camp (S. O. 54, June 26, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. John J. Haden is announced as Assistant Instructor in the Dept. of Engineering, and will report to Capt. J. G. D. Knight, C. E., Instructor (Orders 8, July 2, U. S. Inf. and Cav. School.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., B, C, F, H, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; K, San Carlos, A. T.

2d Lieut. F. DeW. Ramsey will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 73, June 23, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Pvt. Charles W. Hoag, Co. H, Fort Union, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Major John H. Page, Fort Niagara, to commence at the expiration of the leave of absence for ten days granted him by S. O. 118 (S. O. 134, July 2, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John M. Norvell, Fort Yates, to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 53, June 23, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for thirty days, to take effect about June 30, is granted Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 69, June 19, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

As Cos. I and G, Fort Douglas, were not in this Department when the practice season was designated, July and August are designated for Co. I, and July for Co. G (S. O. 54, June 26, D. Platte.)

In connection with S. O. 49, D. Tex., 1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf., and all enlisted men of that regiment at Fort Bliss, Tex., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report for duty (S. O. 67, June 26, D. Tex.)

The 16th Infantry qualified 37 sharpshooters during the month of April.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the U. S. (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

Leave for four months, to take effect about July 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hinton (S. O. 73, June 23, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, G, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, E, F, and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

Co. I, 19th Inf., will, upon the arrival of Co. D, 3;

Inf., at Fort Brown, Tex., be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed by steamboat to Fort Ruggold, Tex., where, upon its arrival, Co. E, 19th Inf., will be relieved from duty and both companies, under command of the senior officer, will march to Pens Station, thence go by rail to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and from that place march to Fort Clark, Tex., and there take station (S. O. 67, June 29, D. Tex.)

The 19th Infantry qualified 68 sharpshooters during the month of April.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hqrs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A. Ft. Madison, M. T.; G. and I. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Oct. 31, is granted Capt. Abram A. Harbach (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hqrs., A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, Fort Bridger, will report to Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., at the Dept. Rifle Camp, near Bellevue, Neb., July 20, for duty as A. A. Q. M. and Act. Ord. Officer of the camp (S. O. 64, June 26, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E. and G. Ft. Totten, D. T.; I. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Henry Holmes, Co. C (S. O. 53, June 28, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hqrs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Charles Hay, A. A. Q. M., Fort Porter, will proceed to Governor's Island and report for consultation with the Chief Quartermaster of the Division (S. O. 135, July 3, Div. A.)

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 3d Lieut. James K. Thompson (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 77, April 4, 1888, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale to attend the encampment of the Michigan State Troops, for the purpose of inspecting said troops, is revoked (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

Col. Henry M. Black will proceed to Mackinac Island, Mich., and attend the encampment of the Michigan State Troops, to be held at that place from July 12 to 23, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending June 30, 1888.

RETIREMENT.

Brigadier General James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers, June 30, 1888 (act of June 30, 1882).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Washington L. Elliott (retired), June 29, 1888, at San Francisco, California.

Captain Benjamin King (retired), June 24, 1888, at his residence near Obligation, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

NOTE.—No list was issued for the week ending June 23, 1888.

Military Academy.

The leave granted Cadet Harry Lane James, 4th Class, is extended on Surgeon's certificate until Aug. 1 (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet William A. Sprague, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Carlos, A. T., July 2. Detail: Capt. Charles D. Vile and Philip L. Lee, 10th Cav.; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. Morris C. Wessels and 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James W. Watson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Jr., 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 72, June 22, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Shaw, M. T., July 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, Capt. Charles Bentz and Harry Reade, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, Redmond Tully, and Edwin F. Glenn, 3d Lieut. George P. Abner, Alfred S. Frost, and Charles S. Farnsworth, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William F. Martin, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 68, June 23, D. Dak.)

At Fort Ontario, N. Y., July 5. Detail: Col. Richard I. Dodge and Capt. George K. Sanderson, 11th Inf.; Capt. John O. Skinner, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Leon A. Mattie, 1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heisland and Richard M. Blatchford, and 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davidson, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Asst. Surg., J.-A. (S. O. 134, July 2, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

In conformity with the provisions of sec. 2 of an act of Congress approved June 6, 1888, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of a tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas," a commission of Army officers, to consist of Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt; Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. G., and Major George H. Burton, Insp.-Gen., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 10, 1888, to examine and report the value of the tract of land described in the first section of the said act (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Capt. John P. Story, 4th Artillery, and William A. Kobbé, 3d Artillery, and 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe, Va., July 10, 1888, to report upon the qualifications of Richard Bruce Hill, late private Company I, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (S. O. 130, Div. Atlantic, July 6.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

General Ruger has directed that the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, formerly at Fort Ellis, and now at Fort Shaw, be sent to Fort Pembina, D. T., for the post library thereat.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The examination of the officers under instruction in practical military exercises (artillery) took place on Monday and Tuesday of this week, July 2 and 3, at the siege gun park.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Artillery, lately arrived from California, has been assigned to the duty of measuring two new base lines, and Capt. J. M. Ingalls and S. M. Mills and Lieut. S. M. Foote have been constituted a board to examine and report upon a description and design of a deflecting scale for firing at moving targets.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

The troops of the 7th Cavalry, en route to Fort Riley, were mustered at Kearney, Neb., on June 30. The command marches in two battalions, one day's interval between the marches.

The 1st Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Tilford, with his staff, Dr. McCreery, M. D.; Lieut. Varnum, Q. M.; Lieut. Bullock, Adj. The 2d Battalion, under Maj. Bacon, Lieut. Baldwin, Acting Adj.; Dr. Peeble, Surgeon.

Both men and horses were in fine condition. The officers were sanguine of being able to make the trip from Kearney to Riley in 10 days, though 13 has been usually the time allowed.

Dr. McCreery is ordered to report for duty at Ft. Monroe when relieved from duty with the detachment of the 7th.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In recent cases tried at Fort Walla Walla, the reviewing authority, Gen. John Gibbon, says: "The court erred in permitting to be introduced as evidence a written statement appended to the record, and to the correctness of which the accused had made oath; the evidence of the accused should have been elicited like that of any other witness, by questions and cross-questions, before the court. In every instance when the court is closed for deliberation it should be distinctly stated in the record that the court was cleared as well as closed. When witnesses are being interrogated by the court, and objection to a question is sustained, the question should be entered on the record as a question by a member. Either the original of all papers submitted to the court by the accused, bearing on his record, or authenticated copies of so much thereof as was treated as evidence, should, in all cases, have been appended to the records of the proceedings."

MILITARY ACADEMY.

We give here the standing of the first two classes of the Military Academy in order of general merit, following each name with a number indicating the standing last year:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Winslow, Eben E., 1. | 25. Lassiter, Wm., 30. |
| 2. D'Armit, Albert M., 5. | 26. Cole, Edwin F., 51. |
| 3. Harding, Chester, 3. | 27. Piper, Alexander R., 27. |
| 4. Flagler, Clement A. F., 2. | 28. Hazard, Chas. B., 28. |
| 5. McGee, Robert, 7. | 29. Langhorne, Geo. T., 32. |
| 6. Hart, Wm. W., 4. | 30. Taylor, John R. M., 35. |
| 7. Blake, Edmund M., 8. | 31. Peterson, Matt R., 42. |
| 8. Martin, John T., 9. | 32. Kirkman, G. O. W., 62. |
| 9. Johnson, Ben., 24. | 33. Lacey, Francis E., 38. |
| 10. Kenly, Wm. L., Jr., 10. | 34. Crawford, Charles, 40. |
| 11. Hains, John P., 19. | 35. Wood, Winthrop S., 54. |
| 12. Harts, Wm. G., 14. | 36. Rhodes, Chas. D., 20. |
| 13. Harrison, Ralph, 25. | 37. Phillips, Wm. A., 33. |
| 14. Jordan, Sidney S., 31. | 38. Kemp, Ulysses G., 25. |
| 15. Ellis, Wilmot E., 18. | 39. Lee, Harry R., 22. |
| 16. Sydenham, Alvin H., 21. | 40. Cloman, Sidney A., 47. |
| 17. Barroll, Morris K., 15. | 41. Webster, Frank D., 36. |
| 18. Campbell, Archibald, 14. | 42. Stockham, Edw. V., 53. |
| 19. Bethel, Walter A., 29. | 43. Graves, Wm. S., 46. |
| 20. Harrison, Ralph, 25. | 44. Burdick, H. Saml., Jr., 46. |
| 21. Skerrett, Denham, 23. | 45. Leitch, Joseph D., 39. |
| 22. Irwin, Geo. LeR., 45. | 46. Young, Charles, 50. |
| 23. Bookmiller, Edwin V., 47. | 47. Normoyle, Jas. E., 43. |
| 24. McGlachlin, Edw. F., Jr., 13. | |

Deficient: Barrios, Antonio, Bryan, C. F.; Winston, E. F. Not examined: Kelly, T. M. (absent on sick leave.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Jadwin, Edgar, 1. | 30. Snow, Wm. J., 12. |
| 2. Denkyne, Herbert, 2. | 31. Ketcham, Daniel W., 31. |
| 3. Brownwell, Chas. S., 4. | 32. Ferguson, Henry T., 27. |
| 4. Todd, Henry D., Jr., 5. | 33. Lamoreux, Thos. B., 52. |
| 5. Keller, Charles, 3. | 34. Brown, George M., 63. |
| 6. Johnson, Wm. O., 16. | 35. Symmonds, Chas. J., 46. |
| 7. Winston, Thos. W., 11. | 36. Hornbrook, Chas. J., 13. |
| 8. Hennard, John C., 6. | 37. Murray, Peter, 55. |
| 9. Hearn, Clint, C., 9. | 38. Andrews, Jas. M., 61. |
| 10. Merritt, Alfred C., 23. | 39. Learned, Henry G., 42. |
| 11. Ruggles, Colten P. H., 14. | 40. Fleming, Lawrence J., 64. |
| 12. Sladen, David G., 39. | 41. Wolf, Paul A., 73. |
| 13. Kravenbuhl, Maurice G., 18. | 42. Clark, Chas. C., 51. |
| 14. Montgomery, George, 47. | 43. Gatliff, George G., 32. |
| 15. McNair, Wm. S., 21. | 44. Jones, Samuel G., Jr., 62. |
| 16. Davis, Wm. C. (U. T.), 42. | 45. Moore, George D., 36. |
| 17. Bandholtz, Harry H., 43. | 46. Lyon, Henry G., 28. |
| 18. Lindsay, Jas. R., 41. | 47. Caldwell, Frank M., 37. |
| 19. Rowell, Melvin W., 29. | 48. Guyer, Geo. D., 67. |
| 20. Powell, Hiram McL., 24. | 49. Goss, Ernest B., 70. |
| 21. Clark, Wm. F., 28. | 50. F. J. Jones, C., 33. |
| 22. Ryan, James A., 26. | 51. Ulline, Willie W., 37. |
| 23. Wholley, John H., 22. | 52. Meyer, Oreo B., 35. |
| 24. Hamilton, James, 15. | 53. Nottingham, Wm. K., 25. |
| 25. Davis, Milton F., 58. | 54. Frazer, Joseph, 53. |
| 26. Jackson, Franklin M., 38. | 55. Keoch, Frank B., 44. |
| 27. Maudlin, Frank G., 30. | 56. Keith, Edmund L., 49. |
| 28. Marshall, Francis C., 30. | 57. Caldwell, Vernon A., 77. |
| 29. Wallace, Robt. B., 45. | |

Deficient: Davis, Wm. C. (D); Deese, J. T.; Hamilton, C. T.; Rayburn, S. K., Jr.; Smith, H. A.; Spurgin, D. G.; Voorhies, Gordon. Not examined: Hine, C. D. (absent on leave); Rushing, J. B. (absent on sick leave).

The following is the standing of the Fourth Class—the present Third Class—arranged according to general merit:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cosby, Chapman S. | 39. Bertsch, Wm. H. |
| 2. Melndee, Jas. F. | 40. Tuberly, Wm. |
| 3. Sewell, John S. | 41. Jenks, Isaac C. |
| 4. Clark, Hollis C. | 42. Wahl, Lutz. |
| 5. Echols, Chas. Patton. | 43. Jackson, Wm. P. |
| 6. Lyon, Le Roy S. | 44. Jarvis, Melville S. |
| 7. Hero, And., Jr. | 45. Hamilton, Robt. Lee. |
| 8. Bennett, John B. | 46. Bradley, John J. |
| 9. Conoran, Thomas M. | 47. Seeszy, Claude B. |
| 10. Horney, Odus E. | 48. Davis, Alex. M. |
| 11. Glasgow, Wm. Jefferson. | 49. Schoeffel, Francis H. |
| 12. Horn, Tiemann N. | 50. Settle, Douglas. |
| 13. Morrow, Jay Johnson. | 51. Upton, L. R. S. |
| 14. Anderson, Edw. D. | 52. Whitman, Walr. Monteith. |
| 15. Livermore, Richd. L. | 53. Osborne, Wm. H. |
| 16. Heaver, J. W. | 54. Phentz, Zebulon. |
| 17. White, Geo. Philip. | 55. Crowles, Mathias. |
| 18. Donworth, A. Bernard. | 56. Helm, Wm. Whistler. |
| 19. Laftie, Jas. L. | 57. Saffarans, Geo. C. |
| 20. Murphy, Truman O. | 58. Crabbs, Jos. Thaddeus. |
| 21. Lindsey, Elmer. | 59. Cordray, D. P. |
| 22. Furlong, John W. | 60. Davison, Peter W. |
| 23. Fuller, Lawson M. | 61. Williams, Herbert O. |
| 24. Fleming, Robt. J. | 62. Lazzell, Jacob H. G. |
| 25. Pierce, Palmer E. | 63. Armstrong, Frank S. |
| 26. Johnston, Wm. T. | 64. Mearns, Robt. W. |
| 27. Malony, Chas. H. | 65. Ryth-r, Dwight W. |
| 28. Hirsch, Harry J. | 66. Threlkeld, Hansford L. |
| 29. Howard, Harold P. | 67. Conrad, Julius Theo. |
| 30. Winans, Edw. Barnch, Jr. | 68. Hines, J. Leonard. |
| 31. Ogden, Chas. C. | 69. Sorley, Lewis S. |
| 32. Bush, Ross L. | 70. Switzer, J. Singleton. |
| 33. Pipes, Henry A. | 71. Chapman, W. H. Henley. |
| 34. Scherer, Louis Chas. | 72. Elv, Hanson E. |
| 35. Rochester, Wm. Beatty, Jr. | 73. Drew, A. Wetmark. |
| 36. Smith, Guy Berard. | 74. Grote, Wm. Fred. |
| 37. Donovan, Jos. Lavalle. | 75. Wood, Wells Warrington. |
| 38. Royden, Herbert N. | 76. Adams, Sterling Price. |

Deficient—Bechtel, C. A.; Bowen, B. G.; Carter, W. A.; Cook, Paul; Kubauks, C. J.; Groff, J. M.; Hartman, O. H.; Palmer, H. H.; Ramsey, G. D.; Sorensen, W.; Stovall, A. T.; Walker, Kirby; Wilcox, F. A.; Wood, W. M.

Not examined—James, H. L. (on leave); Long, F. S. (on leave); Long, A. P. (on sick leave).

The following have been admitted to the Academy, and will constitute the Fourth Class:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Anderson, W. H., Ohio. | Lindsey, J. R., Ga. |
| Athey, W. L., Miss. | Maghee, T. G., Wyo. |
| Barnhardt, G. C., N. C. | Mastie, W. H., Va. |
| Barrow, John, Ark. | McCray, W. M., Va. |
| Blakely, Geo. Pa. | McMaster, G. H. R. C. |
| Burgess, L. R., Iowa. | McMullen, C. W., Ind. |
| Calvert, E. Y., Ky. | Miller, C. D. S. C. |
| Carey, E. C., N. M. | Miller, J. K., Pa. |
| Cavanaugh, J. B., Wash'ton. | Mizner, H. W., Cal. |
| Chamberlain, Wm. Va. | Moore, J. T., Mich. |
| Chase, Arthur, Iowa. | Morton, Kenneth, Mass. |
| Cole, H. G., Ga. | Newman, William, Tenn. |
| Davis, W. D., Mo. | Norman, Traber, Mo. |
| Desbazo, J. B., Va. | O'Connell, J. J., Ohio. |
| Dickson, T. C., Tex. | Orr, C. T., Kan. |
| Earle, B. H., S. C. | Palmer, J. McA., at-large. |
| Erwin, Isaac, Fla. | Park, R. E., Ga. |
| Erwin, W. L., La. | Parker, J. H., Mo. |
| Ferguson, W. J., W. Va. | Prince, L. M., Ill. |
| Fitzgerald, Frederick, Conn. | Reed, B. D., Tex. |
| Ford, B. M., Ill. | Reagan, J. D., Tex. |
| Gardner, D. W., Ky. | Rogers, E. H., N. Y. |
| Gleason, W. E., Ohio. | Rogers, W. C., N. Y. |
| Ham, S. V., Ind. | Rutherford, S. Mof., Pa. |
| Hambright, H. G., Tenn. | Saville, M. E., Mo. |
| Haney, W. W., Ark. | Sayer, A. D., N. Y. |
| Harrison, J. S. C. | Shampton, J. A., Ohio. |
| Harris, F. E., Iowa. | Smith, W. R., Tenn. |
| Hickok, H. R., Mo. | Spicer, George, Ark. |
| Hinslow, R. B., Cal. | Spence, R. E., La. |
| Holloway, W. R., Miss. | Sprague, W. A., R. I. |
| Holt, J. E., Ind. | Stokes, M. B., S. C. |
| Hughes, M. E., Mass. | Summerall, C. P., Fla. |
| Jameson, C. V. | Towery, J. L., Ark. |
| Jerry, J. P., Ga. | Walker, K. W., Tex. |
| Johnson, S. S., Tex. | Washburn, A. C., Md. |
| Kane, S. A., N. Y. | Weeks, G. Mof., Ariz. |
| Kelby, C. H., N. Y. | Welch, A. F., Cal. |
| Kellogg, D. W., Kan. | Whitney, H. H., Pa. |
| Kephart, S. A., Pa. | Williams, Boyd, La. |
| Kirkpatrick, G. W., S. C. | Wisslow, J. L., Pa. |
| Laubach, H. I., Ind. | Woodward, E. E., Vt. |
| Leary, E. M., Mo. | Yates, William, Ga. |

Candidates for admission to West Point in June, 1889, were designated this week as follows: Lewis Vernon Williams, Ripley, Ohio; George R. Howell, Goldsboro, N. C.; Edward Faison (Alt.), Clinton, N. C.; Francis N. Parke, Westminster, Md.; Alden Perry Brinker, West Point, Miss.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

JUNE 20th, 1888.

PLEASE permit me space in the columns of your paper to inform your readers of the hospitalities shown us by the members of Troops A and H of the 10th Cavalry.

While we were en route for this post, the members of the above named troops sent out invitations to us to partake of dinner on our arrival. About a quarter of a mile from the post there runs a stream known as the White River; on the banks of this clear and beautiful stream there awaited our arrival a band composed of the members of troops H; the battalion was ordered to attention and to form fours to right oblique; the boys were soon ready to take up the march to some delightful music played by the E flat cornet band.

On our arrival at the Adjutant's office the battalion was brought to fours left and dressed to the right. In a few moments in place rest, and from there we were marched to the quarters assigned us, and after making our toilet we were soon seated at the dining tables of Troops A and H—Co. I, 24th Inf., at those of Troops A and D; Co. G of the same regiment at that of Troop H. All partook of a fine dinner.

We cannot express our gratitude to the members of the above named troops for their benevolence to their brothers in blue. While seated at the table, our memory ran back to the many pleasant moments we had spent while at home at the grand picnics and barbecues.

We find the change from the Indian Territory rather agreeable, with some exceptions.

We have organized a Sabbath-school, which is held at 1.30 p. m. We also have a church and S. S. choir, with Mrs. Sarah Harrison as leader, and Mr. John Ross as organist. We also have church in the evening. Sergeant Wm. H. Franklin officiating.

P. W. P., Jr.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

The Court-martial papers in the case of Lieut. James, 24th Infantry, have reached Gen. Merritt. Mr. Henry T. Sumner, of Arkansas City, was the council in the case. The trial of Capt. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, is now going on.

Major J. A. Payne, 18th Infantry, is here in the interest of the Barnegat Park Association, and has succeeded well since he arrived here. General Drum, Colonel Mason, General Bankhead and many other prominent Army officials speak very highly of Barnegat Park. Of the officers here who have invested are Lt. Blockson and Capt. Rafferty, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. Finlay, 8th Cavalry; Lieut. McIntyre, 19th Infantry; Lieut. Stevens, 23d Infantry; Lieut. Cook, 15th Infantry, and Lieut. Hackney, 16th Infantry.

It is rumored that Co. F, 18th Inf., is likely to be relieved from here at an early day, and that Co. K, 7th Inf., is to take its place. Co. F has been here since 1885, and it being the only company of that regiment stationed here it is probable this rumor is correct.

Miss Walker, of St. Louis, a cousin of Lieut. Atkinson, 6th Inf., is here visiting him. Miss Nicholson, sister of Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cav., attended the high school Friday night. It is discouraging to note that in the generous appropriations bestowed upon various posts of the Army no mention is made of any provision for its necessities. This school is now accomplishing some of the best professional work done in the Army, though its remarkable progress during the past several years seems to be not at all understood by outside people. Gen. McCook applied some months ago for a riding school, to cost over \$5,000. A school of application for cavalry and infantry without a riding hall and horses would be a novelty rather amusing to the European idea of such a school. It will be a pity if the Leavenworth school has to continue any longer an anomaly in this respect.

OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior says:

The military reception planned for June 21 was tragically broken up by the death of Mrs. Maj. Butler. The reception was to have been in the nature of a complimentary serenade to Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Brooke. Tent flies had been pitched on the terrace, and the full band had been ordered out when news came that Mrs. Butler had died at sunset. The festivities were at once abandoned, and the military gentlemen expected from Omaha notified that the entertainment was postponed. Mrs. Butler was a lovely woman, and her death has cast a gloom over the entire garrison. She leaves six sons and a loving husband to mourn her untimely taking off.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

The Youngstown News of June 29 says:

Mrs. Tuck, of Buffalo, visited Miss Sophie Page last week. Mrs. Dove and son Wilbur were callers Friday. Ed. A. Macklin spent Thursday at De Vaux College. Mrs. M. Pratt, of St. Louis, visited Mrs. Page last week. Miss Lovelidge, of Rochester, is visiting Miss Sophie Page. Miss Janet Lark, of Buffalo, spent several days this week with Mrs. Page and family. Lieut. E. M. Lewis and bride left Thursday for a visit at Fort Ontario, N. Y. Dr. Paul R. Brown has gone on his six months' leave. He will visit Pennsylvania. Howard Page, who spent the last two weeks here with his parents, returned to Chicago Sunday. A salute of 21 field guns was fired Saturday, in honor of Col. Otter and staff of the Canadian forces. Mrs. W. R. Myers and Mrs. J. E. Macklin visited Buffalo Tuesday. We are sorry to learn that Wm. Wood, son of Lieut. P. G. Wood, 12th Infantry, failed in his last examination at West Point. All the post people went out on a moonlight ride on the Anna P. Onen, last Saturday. After returning they repaired to Major Page's where refreshments were served. Two boys from this place succeeded in winning medals at De Vaux College for the year '87 and '88. They were silver medals for an average for the year of over 90 per cent., and less than 95 per cent.; they were Wilbur E. Dove, who also graduated, and Charles F. Macklin.

AFTER MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS.

HQDQS. 10TH U. S. INF.
FORT UNION, N. M., June 25, 1888.

SERGT. PATRICK J. BOYCE, Company B, 10th Infantry, having, upon his own application, been retired from active service, to date June 21, 1888, left this post June 24, to visit his relatives and friends at his old home, Philadelphia, Pa. On the evening prior to his departure he was serenaded by the regimental band and among the pieces rendered was a medley of war songs and marches as popular during those stirring times in the years 1861 to 1865. This selection touched the heartstrings of the old veteran, bringing to mind many events that had occurred during the youthful days of his long service in the U. S. Army. At the conclusion of the serenade the entire band and numerous friends and comrades of Sergt. Boyce adjourned to the quarters of R. Q. M. Sergt. Wm. Walther where the inner man was regaled and appropriate remarks offered by friends eulogizing and praising the faithful service and sterling worth of the fellow soldier and comrade about to leave them.

Sergt. Boyce, who was deeply affected by these expressions of sympathy and friendship, manifested his appreciation of the same in a few remarks, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That in the retirement from active service of Sergt. Patrick J. Boyce, Co. B, 10th Inf., the Service, the regiment and his company lose an honest, faithful and conscientious soldier, and we our ever faithful friend and comrade.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the retired list for enlisted men bears upon its roll no brighter light or no worthier type of the true American soldier, and he carries with him our heartfelt good wishes for a long and happy enjoyment of his well earned retirement.

CHRISTOPHER O'BRIEN, Sergt.-Major 10th Inf.,
WILLIAM WALTHER, R. Q. M. Sergt., 10th Inf.,
FR. CREUTZBURG, Chief Musician, 10th Inf.,
and others, Committee.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S MONEY.

SOME interesting testimony was adduced at the hearing on Friday last in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, in the contested will case of the late Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. A., heretofore referred to.

The first witness was Maggie McCoy, a domestic. She testified to hearing Mrs. Gillmore say that she wished the General was out of the way, as he had been a great worry to her. On cross examination Miss McCoy said she had had some trouble with the lady. The fact was, she said, Mrs. Gillmore didn't give her enough to eat. She remembered that one of the General's sons, William, called at the house on a Friday. Gen. Gillmore was a Protestant, but William belonged to the Catholic Church.

He told Maggie she wouldn't eat anything other than fish or eggs. She gave him some eggs. Upon learning of this Mrs. Gillmore told her that bread and potatoes were good enough for Mr. Gillmore. She seemed very much annoyed. Mary Ryan, another domestic, testified that very often the General in his sickness would mumble. His voice seemed very weak. Whenever she went upstairs she invariably found Mrs. Gillmore in her own room. Mary admitted that she, too, had had some words with Mrs. Gillmore, whose service she left. She didn't think that lady had treated her right. At the same time she felt no ill-feeling toward the General's widow.

Mr. Gregory Gillmore, one of the sons, said that when he called at his father's house Mrs. Gillmore said her husband was not in condition to see visitors, and he must only remain in the room five minutes. The witness remained half an hour, and heard his father say he had a heavy weight. Mr. Gillmore didn't know what that meant, but Mrs. Gillmore explained to the attending physician, Dr. Clarke, that the General used that expression to signify a bad pain.

The hearing will be resumed in September.

THE WAR COLLEGE.

A LETTER was received in this city on Saturday from an officer of the Navy stationed at Washington, to a fellow officer on duty in this city, in reference to the appropriation for the Naval War College.

It stated that the Secretary of the Navy had been making constant efforts to have the chairman of the House Naval Committee to understand how essential it was to have an appropriation for the War College, but that he had failed to make any impression whatever. Mr. Whitney made an earnest request for one of two things, namely, an appropriation or the precise reason why one was not to be recommended. For some time the latter was not forthcoming, but finally, it is learned, he told the Secretary of the Navy that the Southern members were against the establishment of the College in the North. They had made known the fact that they would readily vote for an appropriation if the institution should be established somewhere in the South. Mr. Whitney is arranging to obtain the money from another source. He has got angered over the matter, and is determined that the College shall be in Newport, anyway.—Newport correspondent Boston Advertiser.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. After 4th of July ceremonies at Bridgeport, Conn., the Atlanta will be sent to the New York Navy yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise.

GALENA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at New London, Conn., July 6.

OSSIPEZ, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at New London, Conn., July 5.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Captain Arthur R. Yates. At New York Navy-yard. Assigned as flagship North Atlantic Station June 30.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Robt. Boyd. Detached July 30, and will be sent to the Navy-yard, New York, to be fitted out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station.

YANTIC, 8d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamer sails July 14 from Newport News for Rio de Janeiro.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Was to sail the latter part of May for east coast of Brazil. Reported at Punta Arenas, June 25.

SWATARA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Has been assigned to duty on the South Atlantic Station, and will sail soon for Montevideo. Sailed for Nonquitt June 30. After carrying out special orders of Dept. will return to the Navy-yard New York. Was off Delaware Breakwater July 4.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Reported at Paysandir, near Montevideo, June 25.

European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Left Villefranche May 10, with orders to make the northern cruise, and return to Lisbon about the middle of November next. A cable from Christiani, July 4, says: The U. S. war ship Enterprise ran on the mole off Drobak to-day, colliding with a great crash. There was no pilot on board at the time. The vessel is not leaking. One hundred tons of coal have been discharged and the guns have been shifted aft in order to lighten her stern. An effort to float her will be made at high tide. Assistance has been despatched. A later cable of July 5, says: The Norwegian ironclad *Mjolner*, with the aid of two naval portcous, succeeded in getting the Enterprise off the mole at Drobak at 4 p. m. to-day.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, May 9, and expected to sail May 10 for Spezia, Italy, where she will be docked, and thence to Naples and other ports, reaching Gibraltar about July 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have arrived at Trieste June 23.

As the Quinnebaug has been reported unfit for extensive cruising, owing to the condition of her boilers, she will steam slowly along the Coast of Italy, during the months of June and July, stopping at Leghorn, in August, to wait further orders.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly. Address all mail (with the exception of the *Trenton* and *Alert*) until further orders, to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Honolulu May 1. All well. Expecting orders to return to Samoa. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 8d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru, May 11. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. En route for San Francisco. At Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, July 4.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. At San Francisco, Cal. Will be overhauled and cleaned, and sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

MOHICAN, 8d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Apia, Samoa. Ordered May 2 to San Francisco for repairs and a new crew. Her arrival may be looked for at San Francisco early in August.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Callao, Peru, June 13. Department cabled her to remain at that port until further orders.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Arrived at Nainaimo, British Columbia May 7, on the way to Alaska.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At Callao June 1. All well. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, May 20, and will remain until further orders.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler. Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco July 11, 21 and 31.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. At Yokohama, June 8, repairing boilers, which will be finished about the middle of July or 1st of August. Will then proceed to New York via Cape of Good Hope, in compliance with Department order of May 5, 1888.

ESSEX, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.

To relieve the *Palos*. Sailed from Yokohama June 4, for Chemulpo, Korea, touching at Nagasaki. JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell. June 8, at Whampoa Anchorage, below Canton, with U. S. Minister Denby and family on board. Thence proceed to Shanghai and Japan. Comdr. W. C. Wise has been ordered to command, and left per steamer from San Francisco, Cal., June 30.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Yokohama, Japan. June 8. Admiral Chandler will ship flag to the Marion upon departure of the Brooklyn.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, June 8, awaiting orders of Navy Department.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Ordered by Department, June 28, to remain at Honolulu until arrival of cadets assigned to her.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea, June 8, and was to proceed on a cruise to the Northern ports of China, when relieved by the Essex.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. Arrived at Baltimore, Md., July 2.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys, Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Conster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Left Newport, R. I., June 23, for Portsmouth, N. H. Navy-yard.

SARATOGA, 13 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived from Newport at New York. June 28, with draft of naval apprentices for the Minnesota, and will remain about two weeks and then leave for Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard, being fitted for sea.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington. Ordered to return to Annapolis, Md. Expected to arrive July 7.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Philadelphia, Pa.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., refitting.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Southampton, England, June 10, for Lisbon.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE contract for building the Naval Observatory has been awarded to P. H. McLaughlin and Co., Washington, for \$307,811.

ORDERS have been sent to the senior naval officer at Callao, Peru, to detain the *Nipsic* there until further orders. She arrived at that port June 20.

THE SECRETARY has ordered the *Atlanta* to the Navy-yard, New York, and the Commandant has been instructed to put her in thorough repair for a foreign cruise.

THE commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, has been directed to expedite the work on the *Atlanta*, so that the ship will be ready at an early date for duty on a foreign cruise.

WHILE the U. S. S. *Richmond* was lying at anchor in the North River, off 23d street, N. Y., on July 1st, a small sloop yacht capsized near by, and were rescued by a boat's crew from that vessel, who promptly went to their assistance, as did all the boats from the other men-of-war.

THE Navy Department has completed the answer to Senator Chandler calling for all correspondence and records of any character bearing upon the construction of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin*. The manuscript is piled up in a corner of the Judge Advocate's office. The pile is three feet high and two feet wide. The paper used is legal cap. It covers everything relating to the building of the vessels named. The estimated cost of putting this large pile of manuscript into print is \$10,000. There are two other resolutions yet to be answered, and work on the replies will begin at once. The three being answered, Congress will have in hand the records complete concerning the construction of all the vessels of the new navy. This information, it is said, will cost, including clerk hire and printing, over \$40,000.

The presence of the *Atlanta* was a notable feature in the Fourth of July celebration at Bridgeport, Conn.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY has telegraphed Mayor Hewitt of New York that he couldn't furnish New York City with an old war vessel to be used by the Quarantine authorities for hospital purposes.

A SURVEY has been ordered to be held on the *Yantic* at New York, and such repairs as are needed will be made in order to put the ship in good condition for her trip to the West Indies. The same board of survey ordered for the *Richmond* will survey the *Yantic*.

In a letter to *Engineering* Messrs. John T. Thornycroft and Co., say of the Spanish torpedo boat *Ariete* that on her official trial the mean speed on the measured mile was 26.003 knots with a load of 17.35 tons on board, and on the two hours' continuous run, 24.9 knots per hour. On the preliminary trial the highest speed attained was 26.28 knots.

A NUMBER of important works concerning coast pilots is preparing by the officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and will be soon published for the use of seamen. In order to readily collect information a series of questions has been formulated and sent to local authorities on the Atlantic coast. New editions, revised and added to, of "The Coast Pilots," issued a few years ago, have been also printed, and are nearly ready for circulation.

THE survey that has been ordered on the new cruiser *Atlanta* is for the purpose of examining into the trouble that has been experienced with her gun carriages, which have appeared too weak whenever the guns have been fired. The repairs that will be necessitated by the recent cruise will be of no great consequence, but it is estimated it may take three or four months to provide her with safer carriages. It is thought that she will be ordered to the Mediterranean. The *Boston* and the *Chicago* will be fitted for foreign service as soon as they are completed.

In the memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, issued in connection with the Navy Estimates, the following tabular statement is given showing cases of savings upon the original estimates for British ships building:

Name of Ship.	Estimate submitted by Dockyard, £.	Estimate as reduced, £.	Actual Cost of Work, or Estimate to latest date, £.
*Trafalgar.....	686,400	646,400	.....
*Hile.....	628,400	646,400	.....
*Beaumont.....	37,300	34,000	31,100
*Howe.....	485,500	.....	472,000
*Hero.....	315,000	.....	300,000
*Immortalite.....	293,000	.....	187,000
*Seymour.....	140,400	.....	131,400
*Barbar.....	16,750	.....	15,750
*No. 31 torpedo-boat.....	7,700	6,000	5,700
*Melpomene.....	83,800	86,900	.....
*Medea & Medusa, each.....	89,375	76,633	.....
*Nymph.....	40,861	38,511	.....

* Exclusive of first fitting stores, gun mountings, and torpedo tubes. † Exclusive of first fitting stores. ‡ Includes first fitting stores, but not gun mountings. § £40,000 reduction for labor alone.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Berry, to the *Atlanta*.

Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, to the *Ranger* July 20.

Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, to special duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

JULY 3.—Ensign W. M. Constant, to examination for promotion, July 6.

JULY 5.—Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, to Cincinnati, Ohio, to examine and report upon such electrical material on exhibition there as may be of interest or service of the Navy Department.

The time of Commander John K. Winn, commanding Naval Station, Key West, Fla., extended to August, 1889.

JULY 6.—Asst. Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, to examination for promotion July 9.

Detached.

JUNE 29.—Passed Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., from the Coast Survey steamer *Blake* and placed on waiting orders.

Mate James Hill, from the *Santee* and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

JUNE 30.—Boatswain John J. Killin, to duty in the rigging loft, Navy-yard, Boston.

JULY 2.—Ensign W. O. Hulme, from the Coast Survey steamer *Blake* and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall, from the *Saratoga* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from the *Ranger* and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 3.—Boatswain Charles E. Hawkins, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Boatswain Wm. Anderson, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Richmond*.

JULY 5.—Medical Director George Peck, as member of Naval Examining Board, July 9, and on that day transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy, in compliance with Section 1444, Revised Statutes.

Cadet Engineers R. B. Higgins, from the *Fish Hawk*, and W. P. Winchell, from the *Ranger*, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Leave.

Lieutenant Aaron Ward, three months.

Commander M. L. Johnson, extended to June 1, 1889, with permission to remain in Europe.

Leave during the month of July has been granted Lieutenant Perry Garst, of the Navy, at present attached to the Judge-Advocate-General's office, Navy Department.

Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, granted three weeks' leave from July 6.

Revoked.

The orders of Ensign Harold K. Hines to the Coast Survey have been revoked and he has been granted leave of absence until August 1.

Confirmations.

JUNE 30.—John Francis Urie, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

Resigned.

Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, to take effect June 30. Naval Cadets Frank Holland, W. W. Leonard and C. D. Gilchrist, June 23.

Assistant Engineer Gould H. Bull, to take effect June 23, 1889, and granted leave until that date.

Naval Cadet Stewart W. Cramer, to take effect September 1 and granted leave until that date.

The resignation of Passed Assistant Engineer C. C. Kleckner has been accepted, to take effect in July, 1889, and he has been granted leave until that time.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

The following changes on the Asiatic station are reported: Ensign Hugh Rodman, from the *Monocacy* to the *Essex* temporarily, and then to the *Palos*, relieving Ensign W. R. Shoemaker, who is ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Naval Cadets A. H. Seales and F. M. Russell, from the *Marion* to the *Brooklyn*, and Naval Cadet C. S. Craig, from the *Marion* to the *Essex*. Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith has been invalided from the *Marion* to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 6, 1888:

G. M. Totten, Lieutenant-Commander, attached to the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*, died at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 28, 1888.

Wm. W. Peterson, died June 8, on Pacific Mail Steamer *Pano*, while en route to Naval Hospital, New York.

John McIntyre, tailor, attached to U. S. S. *Ossipee*, died at sea June 25.

August Gritsahn, ordinary seaman of the *Omaha*, died at Acapulco, Mexico, June 11.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave of absence for fifteen days has been granted Captain George C. Reid.

JULY 1.—1st Lieutenant George R. Benson, from the *Jamestown* and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

LATEST advices from the Asiatic station, Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, commanding, under date of June 8, shows disposition of the ships as follows: *Brooklyn* at Yokohama repairing boilers, and will sail for the United States, via Cape of Good Hope, about middle of July or first of August.

Marion arrived at Yokohama June 1, fifty-two days from Honolulu. Admiral Chandler will shift his flag to the *Marion* upon the departure of the *Brooklyn*.

Essex sailed from Yokohama June 4 for Chemulpo, Corea, touching at Nagasaki. She will relieve the *Palos*, which will then proceed to northern ports in China, touching at Chefoo, Tientsin, New Chung, etc.

The *Juniata*, with U. S. Minister to China on board, has visited Formosa and Hong Kong, and is now at the Whampoa anchorage, just below Canton. Thence she will proceed north, perhaps to Shanghai and Japan, but Mr. Denby has not fully arranged his plans as yet.

The *Monocacy* is awaiting the orders of the Dept. at Yokohama.

RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

CHAPLAINS.

Hibben, H. B., July 2, 1892
Wallace, J. S., Jan. 29, 1893
Stewart, W. H., July 11, 1893
McLaren, D., Mar. 2, 1896
Lewis, J. K., Mar. 18, 1897
Mathews, J. R., Nov. 23, 1897
Rose, F. B., April 5, 1898
Kane, J. J., Oct. 18, 1899
Holway, W. O., June 9, 1901
Gill, T. A., Feb. 8, 1902
Boorum, S. D., Nov. 14, 1902
McAlister, A. A., Mar. 2, 1903
Clark, H. H., Mar. 6, 1907
Rawson, E. R., Feb. 21, 1908
Royce, A. L., Mar. 4, 1909
Hudson, R., Dec. 12, 1909
Tebow, D. H., Sept. 16, 1910
Crawford, G. A., April 29, 1911
Hoes, R. H., Feb. 23, 1912
Morrison, W. F., Oct. 25, 1912
Thompson, F., July 14, 1918
Wright, C. Q., Nov. 6, 1918

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Hall, A., Oct. 15, 1891
Rice, J. M., Mar. 13, 1895
Prud'homme, L. F., Sept. 21, 1896
Newcomb, S., Mar. 12, 1897
Eastman, J. H., July 29, 1898
Frisby, E., May 22, 1899
Harkness, W., Dec. 17, 1899
Todd, H. D., Aug. 25, 1900
Oliver, M., April 29, 1905
Hendrickson, W. W., June 21, 1906
Solov, J. B., Oct. 1, 1912
Brown, S. J., Sept. 7, 1916

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Pook, S. H., Jan. 17, 1899
Mintonye, W. L., Dec. 4, 1891
Steele, R. W., April 13, 1893
Webb, T. E., May 29, 1894
Fernald, F. L., Nov. 11, 1897
Hoover, J. B., June 23, 1898
Fenster, J., Aug. 5, 1899
Varnoy, W. H., April 19, 1900
Hibben, P., Mar. 19, 1901
Wilson, T. D., May 11, 1902
Hanscom, J. F., May 21, 1904
Bowles, F. T., Oct. 7, 1920
Baxter, W. J., Oct. 19, 1920
Gatewood, R., Sept. 23, 1921
Linnard, J. H., Sept. 27, 1922
Woodward, J. J., Oct. 2, 1923
Armistead, S. W., Sept. 28, 1923
Nixon, L., April 7, 1925
Taylor, D. W., Mar. 4, 1926

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Menocal, A. G., Sept. 1, 1898
Asserson, P. C., Jan. 5, 1901
Prindle, F. C., July 8, 1903
Endicott, M. T., Nov. 20, 1906
Craven, H. S., Oct. 14, 1907
McCollom, T. C., May 9, 1909
Wolcott, C. C., Sept. 25, 1909
White, U. S. G., Oct. 20, 1910
Maxson, F. O., Aug. 8, 1913
Peary, R. E., May 6, 1918

COMMUTED RATION MONEY OF DESERTERS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has decided, on the application of the commander of the U. S. S. *Swatara*, a point of general interest to the Service. The letter containing this decision is as follows:

Commander John McGowan, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. *Swatara*:

SIR: Referring to Lieut. W. P. Biddle's communication of the 30th ultimo, forwarded to the Department by you, stating that Joseph Braler, a ward-room servant on board the ship under your command had, after being subsisted by the ward-room mess, deserted, leaving his commuted ration money due that mess for subsistence, and inquiring whether the pay officer of the vessel is authorized to accept as a voucher for the payment of the ration money a certificate signed by the caterer of said mess, approved by the commanding officer, as directed by the Department's letter of April 24, 1888, authorizing the pay officer to accept such a certificate in the case of two other ward-room servants who deserted under similar circumstances; and inquiring, further, whether the instructions contained in the Department's above-mentioned letter of April 24, could be taken as a precedent in such cases, I have to inform you that in

all cases where a servant is subsisted at the expense of an officers' mess and subsequently deserts, leaving his commuted ration money due to such mess for his subsistence, the pay officer of the vessel is authorized to pay such ration money to the caterer of the mess under the instructions contained in the Department's letter of April 24, above referred to.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate bill 85, providing for the promotion of assistant surgeons after 20 years' continuous service was passed by the Senate June 30.

Senate bill 1438, providing for the appointment of assistants to chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, was passed by the Senate June 30. The amendment reported by the committee which allowed the assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair an extra compensation of \$800 per annum, was rejected on motion of Mr. Chandler.

Senator Manderson, becoming impatient at the delay of the House in passing the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for completing the quarters, barracks and stables at Forts Robinson and Niobrara, is now endeavoring to secure an amendment to the sundry civil bill for that purpose. This bill already contains an appropriation of \$250,000 for general improvements at military posts and \$100,000 for continuing work on the buildings at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The House Naval Committee has adopted favorable reports on bills No. 4351 providing a system of deposits for seamen of the Navy; H. R. 4350, granting an outfit of clothing to apprentice boys, and 4353, to provide a temporary home on board ship for sailors between dates of enlistment.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs succeeded in getting just a sufficient number of members present to hold a meeting on Tuesday last. Two delegations were heard in support of pending measures, one consisting of Capt. George C. Reid and an attorney, representing the Marine Corps, who appeared in the interest of House bill H. R. 9440, to equalize the grades of officers in the Marine Corps, and the other comprising members of the Knights of Labor, who argued in support of H. R. 7048, authorizing the appointment of apprentices in mechanical branches of industry in navy-yards and arsenals, in the proportion of one apprentice to seven journeymen. The committee adjourned without taking action on either of the bills, but promised to complete consideration of both of them at the next meeting.

The Paymaster General of the Army has submitted to Congress another deficiency estimate of \$7,500 on account of mileage, and in explanation thereof says: "When the deficiency estimate of Nov. 30, 1887, was submitted it was believed that the amount asked therein would be sufficient for the full service of the year, but the large amount of claims that had accrued and the demands thereon since the amount became available, especially in the Department of Arizona, have absorbed the full amount appropriated. The additional amount now asked, it is thought, will be sufficient to meet all claims for mileage now outstanding and any that may accrue during the remainder of the current fiscal year."

Deficiency estimates to the extent of \$11,186.12 have recently been submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations for consideration in connection with the pending Deficiency bill. This amount embraces many items, the largest of which is \$3,000, under the Bureau of Ordnance, which occurred through heavy expenditures in the transportation of guns for the new cruisers. \$234 is due to expenses incurred at the Naval War College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3253, Stewart. To place Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and pay of colonel.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt for the week ending July 6: *Navy*—Naval Cadets Geo. E. Cooper, E. W. Jenkins, G. F. Hawk, W. W. Leonard, C. D. Gilchrist, F. Holland, E. T. Witherspoon, F. W. Baischneider, Cleland Davis, T. C. Treadwell, W. A. Moffett, Wm. A. Snow, Jr., John P. J. Ryan, E. D. Ryan, Asst. Surg. Wm. Martin, Lieut. John S. Abbott, Ensign W. M. Constant, Asst. Engr. G. W. McElroy, Ensign S. Morgan, Lt.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson, Ensign W. G. Miller. *Army*—Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, Capt. J. G. Balfance, Acting Judge Advocate; Capt. S. McConib, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Lieut. H. Wygant, 16th Inf.

WE understand that the nomination of Col. Casey to be Chief of Engineers will be sent to the Senate next Monday.

AN Annapolis dispatch of July 2 says: "Captain Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has ordered the *Constellation* back to Annapolis from New London, Conn., to investigate charges of hazing on board of the ship. The hazing has been of a mild type, such as making the fourth class men eat soap, chew candles, stand on their heads, etc. Sixteen cadets are implicated in the hazing. The ship is also reported short handed from the desertion of sailors. The *Constellation* is expected at the end of the week."

New bids for lathes for the 16 inch guns will be sent out next week.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL BLACK & CO.,

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**SIX PER CENT.
INCOME SECURITIES.**

Call or write for Circulars.

New-England Loan and Trust Company,
160 Broadway, New York.

8% Guaranteed Mortgages 8%

Absolutely payable on the day they mature. 25 per cent.
deposited with the American Loan and Trust Co., of Boston,
and each mortgage secured by their certificate.

Absolutely Safe.

8% Guaranteed Stock, 8%
BOSTON LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.
KANSAS CITY REALTY—100% PROFITS.

10% SYNDICATE INVESTMENTS 10%
The Winner Investment Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital, \$500,000. Surplus, \$136,400.
Send for circulars and references.

WILLIAM H. PARMENTER,
Gen. Agt. 50 State St., Boston.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 43d STREET.
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
21 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

PURE AND RELIABLE California Wines and Brandy,
Claret, Port, Sherries, Angelica Burgundy, Muscatel and
White Wines. Bottled or in cask for shipment to any part
of the world. Send \$6.00 for an assorted case of 12
QUART BOTTLES. Price list on application.

THE METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY
Is the leading American School of Music. The follow-
ing gentlemen comprise the Faculty:

Dr. L. A. Baralt, Dudley Buck, D. L. Dowd, August Dupin,
H. W. Greene, Walter J. Hall, C. B. Hawley, G. B. Penny,
Chas. Roberts, Jr., L. A. Russell, C. B. Huttenber, Harry
Rowe Shelley, and Samuel P. Warren.
We afford every facility for study both in class and private.
Over 200 applicants last year. H. W. GREENE, Bus. M'ngr.
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. C. B. HAWLEY, Mus. Direc'r.

Warnock's Gossamer Army Cap Perfection

Est. 1852.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS NEW YORK.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited
COFFIN DEVOE & CO. 178 Randolph St.
CHICAGO.

G. A. CAPPA'S
7th Regiment Military Band of Sixty Pieces
and Orchestra,
Furnish Music for all occasions.
25 UNION SQUARE, New York City.

**REAL ESTATE
On Monthly Instalments.**

For a small payment down and balance monthly we will
sell you nice RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Minneapolis,
Minnesota, (Population 200,000). Best of references upon
application. Correspondence solicited.
J. H. WATERS & CO., Real Estate and Loans, Bank of
Minneapolis Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

To Post Commanders.
NO DAILY NEWSPAPER PRESENTS THE VARIED
ATTRACTIVE OF

THE DAILY GRAPHIC,
which by reason of its illustrations and literary merit is as
much sought for in far away California as in New York City.
The time approaches when you will make up your list of
publications wanted by Post Libraries for the ensuing year,
and we wish you would consider THE DAILY GRAPHIC
as a desirable paper to place on your files.
Special terms will be offered Military Posts. Send for
sample copies. Address

THE DAILY GRAPHIC,
39 AND 41 PARK PLACE, New York.

PLAYS! THE BEST EDITION PUBLISHED!
Also with, BEARDS, FACE PREPARATIONS,
PLAYS! Men's Outfitter,
and all articles needed for Amateur and Par-
lor Theatricals. Catalogues sent free on ap-
PLAYS! PUBLISHER.
No. 33 Rose St., New York.

E. A. NEWELL,
Men's Outfitter,
359 Broadway, New York (one door above Seventeenth St.)
UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, SCARFS.
First-Class Shirts to Order & Ready Made.
TRAVELLING RUGS AND SHAWLS:
MAIL ORDERS REQUESTED.

**PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE
UNITED STATES NAVY.**—July 7, 1888. Sealed pro-
posals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received,
from manufacturers or regular dealers only, at the Bureau
of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington,
D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., on July 31, 1888, and opened, or
immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders or their repre-
sentatives, for the annual supplies of the various articles of
hardware, lumber, drugs, stationery, etc., arranged in
classes, which will be required at the several United States
Navy Yards and Stations, except Mare Island, California.
Proposals for which will be received until 11 o'clock A. M.,
August 7, 1888. Proposals will also be received until 11 o'clock
A. M., July 31, 1888, for 2,000 tons bituminous North Georgia
or Alabama coal for steamers' use, at the Navy Yard, Pen-
nscola, Florida; 2,000 tons anthracite broken coal for
steamers' use, at the United States Naval Station, Key West,
Florida; 2,000 tons bituminous North Georgia or Alabama
coal for steamers' use, at the United States Naval Station,
Port Royal, South Carolina; 1,000 tons Old Company Lehigh,
80 tons white ash stove and 25 tons red ash stove, at the For-
pedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island; and 1,000 tons anthra-
cite broken coal for steamers' use, at the United States Coal-
ing Station, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. All of this coal to
run 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be delivered at the end of
tackle alongside of dock, and, except at Key West, Florida,
in quantities not to exceed 50 tons per day. Offers will be re-
ceived for one or more of the above-mentioned classes, or
subdivisions of classes, but must include all articles specified
under each class, or subdivision of class, otherwise the bid
will not be considered. The articles must conform to the
Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. The bids
decided by lot. Proposals must be made in duplicate on
prescribed forms and filled out as directed in schedule,
otherwise they will be declared informal and rejected.
Schedules of required supplies for any Navy Yard or Station
desired, with blank form of proposal attached thereto, will
be furnished by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on
application; also, any other information touching the vari-
ous articles required. The Department reserves the right to
reject any or all proposals not considered advantageous to
the Government, and to waive such defects as are not in
conflict with the law.
JAMES FULTON, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
money order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the
office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
price.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-
Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent
date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is
sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.
ARMYNAVY.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "Most of the American
newspapers call the late ruler of Germany 'Emper-
or Frederick III.' Frederick III. he is as king of
Prussia: Emperor Frederick III., a Hapsburg,
reigned from 1890 to 1893. As no 'Frederick' has
been on the German throne since then, the late emper-
or must be 'Frederick IV.,' or, if Frederick of
Austria (1814-1830), the rival of Louis of Bavaria, de-
serve the title of emperor, 'Frederick V.' Of the
House of Hohenzollern and since the revival of the
empire, he is as emperor 'Frederick I.,' or simply
'Frederick,' as he is reported to have signed his im-
perial name." The first Emperor Frederick was
crowned in 1155 by Pope Adrian IV. He organized
the crusade in which Richard Cœur de Lion took a
prominent part, and while advancing at the head of
his troops was drowned, June 10, 1190, in crossing
the Colyadnus. Frederick II. was emperor from
1215 to 1250. The Duke of Austria was elected emper-
or in 1314 but his title is disputed, and Ernst,
Duke of Styria and Carinthia, is accorded the title
of Frederick IV. He was elected emperor in 1440
and reigned fifty-three years, the longest German
reign.

AMERICA THE SCHOOL MADE FOR EUROPE.

CARL A. G. ADAE, late captain 4th Ohio Volun-
teer Cavalry, read recently before the Ohio Com-
mandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion
a very interesting paper, which appears in the Ohio
Soldier. It is mainly devoted to a description of
the German autumn manoeuvres, which Captain
Adae witnessed during a visit to his mother's home
in Germany. Commenting upon them he says:
"I presume it would sound very distasteful to Ger-
man military men, and would probably be promptly
repudiated by them, when I state that the Germans
have learned a great deal from us, and have adopted
many features which were brought forward during
our war, but, as some newspaper men are wont to
do, without giving credit. When it has been the
fashion among European military men to speak of
our armies as armed mobs, and to characterize our
battles as bushwhacking on a large scale, it gives
me very great pleasure to state right here, from
personal observation, that since our war they have
made almost a complete change in their infantry
tactics; that in their late wars the employment of
their cavalry is an almost exact copy of what we did
here; that their ambulance service and field hospitals,
as well as their field signal service, are largely our in-
ventions and copied from us. Thirty years ago the
idea of soldiers fighting while lying flat on the
ground and not only taking advantage of every in-
equality of the ground, but hastily digging them-
selves in, would have been ridiculed by German
military men; in fact, they would have probably
pronounced it rank cowardice. Now, what was my
astonishment to see whole regiments precipitate
themselves flat on their respective stomachs, hastily
digging up a little trench in front of them with
short handled spades, which a number of each com-
pany carry on their knapsacks, and firing away for
dear life, never letting on that they had learned all
that from our Atlanta and other campaigns, where
rifle-pits were first brought into perfection. Yes,
here, instead of their old style of standing shoulder
to shoulder, stand up in a solid mass, shoot and be
shot at, they send out their infantry in open order,
fight on the skirmish line, which was always our
boys' special delight, and in which the American
soldier beats the world; hide on the ground—why,
I believe they would hide behind trees if they had
many in their country. What does their cavalry
do? what were the famous Uhlan incursions into
France, with their cutting of railroads, blowing up
of bridges, scaring the people generally, but a re-
production of our great cavalry raids under a Kil-
patrick, Custer, Stoneman and Long on our side, or
of Stewart, Wheeler and Morgan on the wrong side
of the house? This mode of using cavalry, instead
of sending it against each other to destroy itself in
furious and generally resultless onslaughts, was
clearly first brought out by us." This confirms the
testimony on this point recently presented here, in
a communication from an English officer in India
which was furnished to us by the editor of the
"Century Magazine." Not only are the European
soldiers indebted to us now, as they always have
been, for the suggestions of some of the most radical
changes in the art of war, but it is from American
inventive genius that the improvement in the ma-
chinery of war is largely derived.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1888.

THE contest for places on the Division of the Mis-
souri rifle team will take place this year at San An-
tonio, and will be conducted by Lieutenant Philip
Reade, 3d Infantry, division inspector of rifle prac-
tice. Major-General Crook has ordered Generals
Ruger, Brooke, Merritt, and Stanley to cause their
department competitions to be finished as follows:
Dakota, Aug. 11; Platte, Aug. 13; Missouri, Aug.
14; Texas, Aug. 17.

The Division of the Atlantic competitions will
take place at Fort Niagara, N. Y., under the super-
intendence of Major Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Ar-
tillery, and those of the Division of the Pacific at
Vancouver Barracks, W. T., under the direction of
Lieutenant-Colonel I. D. De Russy, 14th Infantry.

The Army competition takes place at Fort Niagara
early in September, and will be supervised by Col.
S. E. Blunt, A. D. C. The prospects are excellent
for a successful season, as the enthusiastic marks-

men of the Army are largely in the majority and have not suffered time to diminish their zeal in this direction.

INVADING ENGLAND.

THE English papers are still anxiously discussing the question whether their little island is open to hostile invasion. A writer in the London Standard asserts that where one English soldier would be put on board a troop ship the French would put two or three, and that a French Army of 100,000 men, intended for the capture of London, would land with only about 300 field guns and about 1,000 vehicles, with, perhaps, 10,000 horses in all. Landing on the south coast, the invaders would have but sixty miles to march, over at least three of the finest possible roads, and through a country overflowing with hay and supplies of all sorts. The actual calculation of accepted authorities as to the net tonnage for the passage of such a French force over the English Channel is given as follows:

100,000 men..... 75,000 tons net.
1,000 carriages, including 300 guns,
and say 10,000 horses..... 25,000 tons net.

100,000 tons net.

That would be 153,000 gross tonnage, or say, in round numbers, 160,000 tons gross. In 1878, when the Russians evacuated Turkey they embarked their soldiers in the proportion of one man to every single gross—not net—ton of shipping for all Russian ships, and a man to every three-quarters of a ton in the case of all foreign vessels, for a voyage not of one, but of several days' duration. For such a short distance as that across the Channel, three-quarters of a ton net per man is held to be a very liberal allowance. During the Crimean war the Russian Army on the Alma, a day's march away, were not aware of the descent of the allies on the coast, though Menschikoff knew the allied fleet was approaching Sebastopol. On the first day the French had at least 10,000 men on shore before noon, and by nightfall there were some 30,000 men on shore under cover of the guns of the fleet. In this connection the Army and Navy Gazette quotes as prophetic the following from "Sketches of the last naval war," published in 1848 by Captain (afterwards Admiral Jurien de la Graviere), (Vol. I, pp. 33, 34, 35.) Describing England's preparations for the Revolutionary War of 1793, the gallant and accomplished French seaman writes:

Supplies of all descriptions had also been collected in the dockyards, and the number of line of battle ships was raised as if by enchantment from 26 to 54, and the total of ships ready for sea from 136 to 200. Forty-five thousand seamen and marines should have formed the crews of these first armaments. It was not a large demand from a maritime population which had ten years before furnished 110,000 seamen . . . but dispersed as they were all over the globe, this population was far from constituting at the commencement of the war a real and disposable force. The difficulty which the Admiralty found at this time [1793] in forming these first crews was experienced again in 1840, and will be experienced again every time that England is called on to face an unforeseen emergency, thus giving to an active and enterprising enemy the benefit of most favorable chances during the first months of war.

THE troops in New York Harbor designated for service at the rifle camp at Fisher's Island got off in good shape on Tuesday morning, thanks to the kindness of Rear Admiral Luce and the good services of the *Ossipee* and the *Galena*. The officers and men enjoyed their trip, short as it was, immensely, it being the first time most of them had been transported on a man of war. The experience was a valuable one, and could it be arranged it would be extremely beneficial to both Services to have it frequently repeated. The personnel of the camp is as follows:

Major M. P. Miller, 5th Art., Commandant.
Major W. F. Randolph, 3d Art., Supervisor Rifle Practice.
1st Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 10th Cav., Adjutant.
1st Lieut. F. Thorpe, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
Capt. R. W. Johnson, Asst. Surgeon, Medical Officer.
Troops.—Battery A, 5th Art., Capt. W. B. Beck, 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, and 2d Lieut. A. M. Andrews.
Battery I, 5th Art., Capt. G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, and 2d Lieut. Thos. Ridgway.
Battery M, 5th Art., 2d Lieut. C. S. Wheeler.
Battery B, 5th Art., 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown and 2d Lieut. E. B. Rabbit.
Company B, 11th Inf., 2d Lieut. E. M. Lewis.

Fisher's Island is situated at a convenient distance from the garrisons in New York harbor and Narragansett Bay and also from Boston harbor, from which latter troops may hereafter be called. Its surface is sufficiently rolling and wooded to allow good practice in skirmishing; and should the

present project be carried out of having the naval brigade land, later in the season, for a practice attack upon the troops encamped there, the most interesting series of manoeuvres ever undertaken by the Regular forces in that neighborhood would result. This portion of Long Island Sound is also of practical importance in its relation to the outer defenses of New York, so that the studies of it made during the practice evolutions will be eminently useful. Indeed, Lieut. Col. Buchner, Royal Engineers, whose article was quoted from in the JOURNAL of last week, holds that the real approach to New York for hostile work is from Long Island. It is hoped by many that this is but the prelude to more extensive manoeuvres in which the National Guard of New York city and Brooklyn, of Connecticut, and portions of the State forces of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the northern part of New Jersey, may be able to participate.

The camp is in a lovely spot surrounded by hills (making natural fortifications), about a hundred yards back of Little Hay Harbor, on a large field, newly mown, part of a piece of land comprising about three hundred acres leased by the Government for military purposes. There is plenty of clear, cool spring water near the camp, and the rifle ranges will be established on South Beach, immediately adjoining the camp. Abram Gifford, superintendent of the island and its three hundred inhabitants, is a justice of the peace, postmaster, constable, notary public, commissioner of highways and inspector of elections—quite a "Pooh Bah," as it were.

INDICATIONS point to the usual amount of discussion in Congress on the subject of sea coast defenses during the closing days of the session. The Senate has already devoted several days to debate on the subject in connection with the Army Appropriation bill, and next week Senator Dolph will endeavor to have his big bill considered. In the House the Appropriation Committee will soon bring the Fortification bill up for discussion, and when the Army bill comes back with the Senate amendments, which embodies practically what is contained in the Benét-Cutcheon bill, reported unanimously by the House Military Committee, there will probably be a lively contest for precedence between the two committees. The two propositions are widely different. The Fortification bill, prepared by the sub-committee, will provide for an appropriation of about \$86,000,000, to be expended upon condition that inventors, who are given wide range for experiments, can demonstrate after practical tests the success and importance of their schemes. It provides for the appointment of a board, consisting of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and ordnance experts, Army and civilians, to investigate the merits of the various inventions, and authorizes the Secretaries of War and Navy to make contracts with manufacturers to furnish guns after a prescribed standard. The amendment to the Army bill, if it passes the Senate, and it is presumed it will, judging from the debate upon it, appropriates about six and a half million, and provides for an Army gun factory. The object of the Senate Committee in getting their gun amendment attached to the Army bill is to insure an appropriation for ordnance purposes in the event of another failure of the Fortification bill. It is not unlikely that their plan will be adopted. The question will be settled by the committee of conference, and the House members will be chosen from the Military Committee, who have already given their approval of the proposition by recommending the Benét-Cutcheon bill.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, Senator Reagan introduced a resolution calling for a mass of statistics, showing the cost, etc., of the retired lists of the Army, Navy and Judiciary. In due course, after much labor, the War and Treasury Departments compiled the information concerning retired Army officers and judges, and their replies have been sent to the Senate and printed. The Navy Department has not furnished its data. In a letter laid before the Senate July 5, signed by Commodore Harmony, Acting Secretary of the Navy, it is stated that the Navy Department completed the compilation of the list of officers and length of service on the retired list of June 28 and sent it to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to have the amount

of pay incorporated. This official informed the Navy Department that the work of preparing the data called for will extend beyond the life of the present Congress, but that if he could obtain an additional temporary force for a few weeks the information might be forwarded in time for the use of the Senate. For these reasons, the Senate is informed by the Acting Secretary, the information cannot now be furnished.

GENERAL SHERIDAN is now on his way to Non-quitt, Mass., on the good ship "Swatara," and is standing the voyage, by easy stages, very well. On Thursday the "Swatara" had reached the Delaware Breakwater, and a bulletin issued from there reports "his pulse and respiration good; his appetite is improving fast, and assimilation is apparently excellent; his condition was such as to permit of the resumption of his voyage July 6 and the indications are that a comparatively smooth run can be made from the Capes of Delaware to Sandy Hook. The evening bulletin says: "Gen. Sheridan has passed an entirely uneventful day, gaining slowly but steadily in all respects." The General is reported as saying to a reporter on Thursday evening: "If I can only have a few days' rest and be let alone, I will be all right." He says his stay at the Breakwater and along the coast has done him more good than all else. The country rests in the hope that it will not be long after his arrival at Nonquitt before his name will appear on the morning report as "convalescent."

THE stained glass memorial of General Grant which Mr. George W. Childs has had placed in the church at Long Branch where the dead soldier used to worship, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies July 4th. General Porter made a soldierly address, eulogizing Grant and paying a handsome tribute to Mr. Childs' well-known generosity which made the occasion possible.

THE annual bazaar of "The Canteen" will take place on grounds adjoining the Wild West Show at Erastina, Staten Island, Wednesday, July 11. Members are requested to rendezvous at the Staten Island ferry-house at 10.45 A. M.

A GETTYSBURG resident states, under date of July 4th, that "the town having returned to its normal condition, hotel rates have dropped exactly 50 per cent."

AN opportunity is offered to our retired Army officers. See advertisement of the Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Army is called upon to mourn the loss of two of its distinguished officers on the retired list, viz., Bvt. Major General John Baillie McIntosh, Brigadier General, who died at New Brunswick, N. J., of heart disease, June 29; and of Bvt. Major General Washington L. Elliott, Colonel, who, strange to say, died of the same disease June 29, at San Francisco. Both officers have a distinguished record of service. General McIntosh, a native of Florida, was appointed from New Jersey a 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, June 8, 1861, and at once went to the front. He participated in the Manassas, Virginia, Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and at all times won the approbation of his superiors. In June, 1862, he was promoted 1st Lieut. 5th Cavalry, and in the following November was appointed Colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry. With this regiment he did some splendid service, and on the 21st of July, 1864, was promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to an important cavalry command, and his service thereafter was with the cavalry. General Willson, writing of his conduct at the Opequan in September, 1864, says: "The gallantry and determination of Gen. McIntosh in this part of the action were most conspicuous, and I venture to say, had the ground which he gained by his first dashing attack not been held till the infantry had taken position and prepared for battle, the day could not have been gained by our troops."

Here he was shot in the right leg and the bones were so completely shattered that he was compelled to submit to amputation of the limb, and thus closed a brilliant career of field service. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866, being then a captain of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, and in December following was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry. On July 30, 1870, he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General for disability arising from "loss of right leg from wound in line of duty." He received

the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers for distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Opequan, and the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General, U. S. A., for his gallantry at White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg, Ashland, Winchester, and generally during the war. General McIntosh came of a soldier's family. His uncle was Commodore McIntosh; his grandfather was a major in the Army; his father, James Simmons McIntosh, was riddled with bullets and pinned to the earth by a sword thrust through the neck in the Mexican War. General McIntosh's elder brother had entered at West Point, so that he went to the Navy in 1848. He was then 19 years of age, having been born at Tampa Bay in 1829. After two years' service as a midshipman he resigned and entered into business. Since he returned General McIntosh occupied a prominent position in civil life. He was Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, and was connected with various charitable organizations. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral took place July 2, and was largely attended.

General Elliott, a native of Pennsylvania, was a cadet at the Military Academy from 1841 to 1844, but did not graduate. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles in 1846, was promoted 1st lieutenant 1847, captain, 3d Cavalry, in 1854, and major, 1st Cavalry, in 1861. Soon after the War broke out he was appointed colonel of the 2d Iowa Cavalry (Sept. 14, 1861), and participated in many engagements with the Army of the Tennessee. In June, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and in the following August was made chief of cavalry of the Army of Virginia. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. From November, 1862, to February, 1863, he commanded the Department of the Northwest, then went to the Middle Department and commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac to October, 1863. Being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland he performed distinguished service and was engaged in many battles. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers for gallantry at Nashville, and the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general for gallantry at Island No. 10 at the siege of Corinth, battle of Nashville and generally in the field during the war. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service March 1, 1866, and Aug. 31 following was promoted, lieutenant-colonel, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and attained the colonelcy of the 3d U. S. Cavalry April 4, 1878. In March, 1879, he was retired at his own request and for some years past has resided in San Francisco, where he was always an active and public-spirited citizen and an ardent member of the Loyal Legion. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco.

THE will of Capt. George F. Price, 5th U. S. Cav., who died at Fort Elliott, Texas, May 23, has been admitted to probate at Goshen, N. Y. Capt. Price disposes of the bulk of his property in special bequests to relatives and friends, making St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg his residuary legatee. Other noteworthy provisions of his will are as follows: "I give and bequeath all my collection of portraits of military officers, all my curios and articles of American Indian manufacture, and my library, to the Museum of the Military Service Institution of the United States. I direct that after my decease my body shall be embalmed, if possible to do so; that my place of burial shall be in my lot, in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Newburg, N. Y., and beside my mother and lying on her right; that my vault shall be built as her vault is built; that a suitable inscription to my memory shall be engraved on her monument; and that a slab of white marble, similar in design to the slab lying on my mother's grave, shall be placed in a like position on my grave. I express these wishes because we were not divided in our lives, and I wish to lie beside her that we may arise together on the morning of the resurrection." Capt. Price was unmarried.

Mrs. ANN MALLON, who died in Brooklyn, July 1, in the eighty-third year of her age, had a large family. Among her children was Col. James E. Mallon, of the 42d Regiment, New York Volunteers, who was killed in the twenty-sixth year of his age, while in command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps, at the battle of Bristol Station, Va., on Oct. 14, 1863. Another son is Thomas H. Mallon, who while holding a commission in the 42d Regiment, New York Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Her daughter, Teresa A., was the wife of Col. Edward Riley, of the 40th (Mozart) Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Mrs. HARRIET LOUISE BROWNE, who died June 29 at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. John McGilvray, U. S. A., retired, was the widow of Wm. Travis Browne, M. D., who was the superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Stockton, Cal. Her husband's father, Dabney Browne, was Professor of Latin and Greek for many years at William and Mary's College and a first cousin of President Tyler's first wife.

COLONEL DAVID TAGGART, who died at Northumberland, Pa., June 30, aged 67, was appointed a major

and paymaster May 30, 1861, and resigned Sept. 11, 1873. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. Previous to the war he served in the State Senate and was a candidate for the nomination of governor in 1863 against Gov. Curtin.

BUSHROD W. HUNTER, who died at Warrenton, Va., June 26, aged 83, entered the Navy in November, 1827, as a midshipman, and was commissioned a passed midshipman in 1833 and a lieutenant in 1838. In September, 1855, he was placed on the reserved list and in 1861 resigned and went South.

MUCH sympathy is expressed for Chaplain J. D. Parker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parker, of Fort Riley, in the bereavement they have suffered in the death of their only daughter, Mrs. Glennie A. Williams, who died in childbirth at Kansas City, Mo., June 21. The deceased lady was in her 31st year.

EDWARD AVERY FARRINGTON, who died from peritonitis at Long's Hotel, London, entered the Naval Academy in 1863, served a few years and then, being a midshipman, resigned. He was afterwards U. S. Consul at Valencia, Spain.

HENRY LAZENBY, who died at San Antonio June 28, was appointed 2d lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 11, 1867. The appointment was, however, rejected by the Senate and revoked Aug. 1, 1863.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION.

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg fully developed the inconvenience of meeting in a village, and particularly in this village, where there is so little of public spirit. Indeed, the residents of this place, foisted into a world-wide notoriety by the accident of war, seemed to be bent wholly upon making hay while the sun shone and getting all it was possible out of the multitude for the least amount of return. The large local committee of two hundred, appointed on paper several months ago, were unable to find any of the officers of the Society, who were easily accessible, and with the exception of supplying the Rink with its bare and uninviting walls, and furnishing the chairs for the rostrum in the Cemetery, through the courtesy of Captain Gilbert, the committee did nothing.

Exception must be made, however, of Major F. W. Coleman, a member of the Society and a recent comer, the proprietor of the Springs Hotel, where the headquarters were established, who did all in his power to infuse some enthusiasm into the movement and contributed in no small degree to the comfort of the members.

The failure of Congress to pass an appropriation of \$25,000, accompanied by the singular classification by a member from Indiana of such a reunion with a "circus and menagerie," so seriously interfered with the attendance on the part of the survivors on the Southern side, that there was but a very meagre representation. There were but two uniformed bodies present—a camp of about forty Confederate veterans from Richmond, and as many more from Norfolk, though there were many others in citizens' dress scattered over the field, all of whom were eagerly seized by the "Boys in Blue" and their time and attention thoroughly engrossed with genuine and unrestrained hospitality.

The action of Congress in donating tents was much too late to be of special advantage, but the presence of the United States troops and of the 9th Regiment of the National Guard of New York, through the courtesy of the Legislature and Governor Hill, proved a most marked and interesting feature of the occasion. On the plain immediately in front of the hotel were encamped the 3d U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Col. Livingston, acting as infantry, and on the hill to the right and rear, across Willoughby Run, where Reynolds fell, were the troops of the 4th and 6th U. S. Cavalry and one light battery of the 3d Artillery, all under command of Gen. H. G. Gibson.

Colonel Carpenter was in command of the cavalry, with Captains Lawton and Anderson as efficient assistants, while Lieut. Satterlee, of the 3d, as Adjutant, rendered unceasing and efficient services. The 9th Regiment, under command of Col. Seward, numbering about 500 men, with a band of 34 pieces, under the leadership of Signor Contorno, were encamped a little to the left of the Regulars, in a position rendered somewhat wet and uncomfortable by the two days very heavy rain immediately preceding their arrival.

As the exercises of the Society did not commence until Monday, Sunday was occupied in the necessary preparations and in attending upon the reunion of the 1st Corps in Reynold's Woods, where some 5,000 persons were present, eager listeners to Gen. James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania; Gen. John C. Robinson, President of the Army of the Potomac, ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan; ex-Governor Holbrook, of Vermont; ex-Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire; Gen. L. A. Grant, of Vermont; Col. Vesey, Prof. Williams, of Brown University, and Gen. Longstreet, with Major E. P. Halstead as presiding officer. General Longstreet addressed the assembly with great feeling, the tears coming to his eyes and his voice being choked with emotion. In the course of his remarks he said:

The gauge of battle was bloody and here the great army of the South, the pride and glory of that section, found itself overwhelmed, arrested in its march of triumph and forced to stand and to recoil, not for want of gallantry, fortitude or faith. . . . The times have changed, twenty-five years have softened the usages of war; these towering heights have given over their savage tones, and our meetings for the exchange of blows and broken bones are left for more congenial days for friendly greetings and for covenants of tranquil repose.

Shortly after, the 9th Regiment proceeded to the crest of the hill where they were engaged in the first day's fight and dedicated a very handsome and one of the most conspicuous monuments (a shaft about

50 feet high) in all the field. The monument is on the summit of Oak Ridge, in view of the railroad, and is visible for many miles in all directions. The veterans of the 9th were escorted by the active regiment, and all were drawn up in close column around the monument. After music by the band and prayer by the Rev. C. Rae, chaplain of the regiment, known in the field as the 83d N. Y. Volunteers, the monument was unveiled and received by Mr. John M. Vandervliet on behalf of the Gettysburg Memorial Association. A poem of rare excellence was then read by Rowland B. Mahany, which was followed by a scholarly and eloquent oration by the Hon. O. B. Potter, of New York.

The meetings of the several corps were held on Monday morning at 10.30 at the Rink, and in the afternoon at 3 the general society convened at the same place.

The only business of importance transacted was the selection of Orange, N. J., as the next place of meeting, upon the very courteous invitation of the Mayor and Common Council, a committee of East Orange and the New England Society. Portland, Me., was second on the list of places, but was not supported by any official application. The contest for president lay between Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine and Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York, the former winning by considerable majority. The remaining officers, Col. Samuel Truesdell, treasurer; Gen. Horatio C. King, recording secretary, and Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, corresponding secretary, were unanimously re-elected. A telegram of congratulation upon his convalescence was sent to Gen. Sheridan, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Secretary of War and the Military Committee of Congress, Gen. Gibson, Col. Seward and to Governor Hill and the Legislature of New York.

Immediately succeeding the adjournment the members formed in line and preceded by the regular troops and the 9th Regiment, marched to the cemetery to participate in the reunion of the "Blue and the Grey." At the entrance to the cemetery the Light Battery wheeled into position and fired a national salute.

Gen. Robinson in a few brief remarks introduced Gen. Sickles as presiding officer, who made a spirited address, concluding with these words:

Let us all be devoutly thankful that God has spared us to witness and to share the blessings bestowed by Providence upon our country, and the compensation for countless sacrifices made to establish on a just and firm foundation a government of the people, by the people and for the people. For myself I rejoice that I am here to-day to meet so many comrades and so many foes and to unite with all of you in pledges of friendship and fraternity. And now I ask you one and all, the survivors of the blue and the grey, to affirm with one voice our unanimous resolve to maintain our Union, preserve our institutions and defend our flag.

Gov. and Ex-Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, was received with a roud of deafening cheers, and his patriotic address was frequently interrupted with cries of "Good" and "Hurrah" and other manifestations of pleasure and approval. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW SOLDIERS—I greet you to-night with far less trepidation and infinitely more pleasure than in the early days of July, 1863, when I last met you at Gettysburg. I came then, as now, to meet the soldiers of the Union army. It would be useless to attempt utterance of the thoughts which now thrill my spirit. The temptation is to draw the contrast between the scenes which then were witnessed and those which greet us here to-night; to speak of the men with whom I then marched and of those whom we met, of those who have survived to meet again twenty-five years later, and of those who here fought and fell; of the contrast made by this mass of manly cordiality and good fellowship, with the long lines of dusty uniforms, which then stood in battle array beneath bristling bayonets and spread ensigns moving in awful silence and with sullen tread to grapple each other in deadly conflict. I would speak of all these and of the motives which impelled each, of the swaying tides of the three days' battles, of the final Federal victory and of its preponderating influence in turning the scales of war. The nature of the pleasing duty assigned me forbids this.

There is, however, one suggestion which dominates my thoughts at this hour, to present which I ask brief indulgence. Of all the martial virtues, the one, which is, perhaps, more characteristic of the truly brave is the virtue of magnanimity. "My fairest caridom would I give to bid Clan Alpine's chieftain live" was the noble sentiment attributed to Scotland's magnanimous monarch as he stood gazing into the face of his slain antagonist. That sentiment, immortalized by Scott in his musical and martial verse, will associate for all time the name of Scotland's King with those of the great spirits of the past. How grand the exhibitions of the same generous impulses that characterize the victors on this memorable field. My fellow countrymen of the North, if I may be permitted to speak for those whom I represent, let me assure you that in the profoundest depths of their nature they reciprocate that generosity with all the manliness and sincerity of which brave men are capable.

In token of that sincerity they join in consecrating for annual patriotic pilgrimage these historic heights which drank such copious draughts of American blood poured so freely in discharge of duty as each conceived it; a Mecca for the North which so grandly defended it; a Mecca for the South which so bravely and persistently stormed it. We join you in setting apart this land as an enduring monument of peace, brotherhood, and perpetual union. I repeat the thought with additional emphasis, with singleness of heart and of purpose, in the name of a common country and of universal human liberty, and by the blood of our fallen brothers, we unite in the solemn consecration of fidelity to the life, freedom, and unity of this cherished republic. I am honored to-night in being selected to introduce one of the distinguished representatives of that spirit of magnanimity of which I have spoken. I present to you a soldier without fear, reproach, or malice, a soldier whose blood was spilt and whose body was maimed, though then but a boy, while he bravely and gladly obeyed his country's commands. I introduce to you a patriot whose services are distinguished and whose record is stainless. I introduce to you a patriot whose extended hand and generous heart are ever open to all his countrymen—soldier, statesman, man, patriot—I present them all in the person of General Governor James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

HEAVY GUNS FOR THE ARMY.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S amendment to the Army appropriation bill, which we published last week, gave rise to a lively and interesting debate. Senator Hawley presented himself as the champion of the Ordnance Corps, which was assailed by other senators.

Gen. Hawley said, in the course of a long debate: "It has been two or three years since there has been money enough to cement a falling wall, to sustain a broken revetment, to paint an old carriage, to paint a gun, or to cut the grass upon the glacis; and the United States land forces have but one single modern gun, and that is on the proving ground, not ready yet to be put in use; and yet here comes the same old story over and over again: Wait; something is to be invented; somebody is to put up a new plant; there is something better to be done in the future. It can not be that a gun of 17 inches calibre, throwing a shot of 2,000 pounds, will ever be useless, for the limits of flotation in the building of armored ships have practically been reached. The vessels have 24 inches of forged steel to protect their vital parts, and yet an 1,800 pound shot or a smaller shot will smash them in. The limit of defence upon water is apparently reached. I do not expect to see within my time anything seriously better, anything greatly better, in resisting shot, than the best forged and hardened steel.

"You have given these men (the gun manufacturers) lessons during the last twenty-four years that they have not forgotten. You have given them years of agony for unpaid debts. You have sent them after man into bankruptcy. You have had them here by the dozen following Congresses for a generation to get that which you owe them as honestly as you owe your landlady your board bill. You sent John Roach to the grave—a man who was an honor to the American mechanics, a splendid example of what this country can do for men. Do you suppose these men will seek any more such contracts? No, sir; not one solitary one of them will spend a million dollars to make you one gun.

"Senator Gorman sneaks of the dynamite gun as an established and final success. I do not know but that it is. I have heard Zolinski's lecture on the details, with the diagram and stereoscope, and I have read all I could get hold of on the dynamite gun from the beginning to the end of it. I think beyond doubt it is largely a success. I think it has come to stay as a part of the art of warfare; but I would as soon say that all you needed for a cavalryman was a sabre with one spur, and all you needed for an army was a bayonet. It only fills one field in the system of defence, and it remains to be seen how much of that field it can fill.

"I think the grossest injustice is continually being inflicted on Army officers here. I know them. They do their duty without any reference to politics. I do not know how one man in the Ordnance Bureau votes, if he does vote, and I do not care. For this purpose I do not care who is Secretary of War. I wish to say, however, that both in the Army and Navy there is a body of young men from the time of leaving the Academy, say from 21 to 35 years of age, who are not surpassed, who are not equalled, in the staff corps of any nation for their excellent preliminary training, because there is not a military or naval school in Europe that equals our military or naval school. They are not equalled for their preliminary training and for the zeal with which they have studied this subject from day to day, the curiosity and fidelity with which they read every foreign paper and magazine and Government publication on the subject. You may ask for a figure regarding any foreign navy or any foreign gun and you can get it by telephone in five minutes from the Bureau of Information in the Navy Department. You may go down there and have the present condition of all navies and all guns and all modern inventions laid before you. These men are aching that they may do something to justify the education that has been given to them and something that will give them reputation. We have few wars, thank God, but they desire to distinguish themselves in showing that we can build up an excellent system of coast defence with the best guns known in the world, and we can build the best ships and the best steam engines, and if need be we can fight them the best.

"I am proud of them on the whole. Of course there are exceptions. I am not aware of any patent that any Government officer has on anything in the nature of a forged built up steel gun. The only patent of which I have heard—I do not know that Zolinski is even an officer of the Army—is the patent on the dynamite gun which the Senator from Maryland praises so much.

"While I do not pretend to be an expert in the manufacture of ordnance, I will venture the opinion that there are no better guns made anywhere upon the face of the earth than are being made today in the Washington Navy-yard. I will venture the additional assertion that there is no better steel made anywhere in the world than is being made today in the United States. And, sir, I will go a step further, at the risk of differing with my distinguished friend from Maryland, and say that if this amendment be adopted and if this appropriation be made for the Army, in less than 12 months' time guns will be manufactured under the direction and supervision of the proper officers of the Army which will equal any of their kind in the world.

"I do not sympathize with the disposition to criticize the officers of the Army, especially of the Ordnance Department of the Army, because they decline to adopt the suggestion of every crank who chooses to go there with a device for an improvement in arms.

"But, Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland says we ought to encourage private contractors, private enterprise; that the Government ought not to enter upon the manufacture of its own guns. I agree with him entirely in that. The Senator from Connecticut, I understand, agrees with that proposition, and there is nothing in this amendment which forbids it."

SENATOR GORMAN'S CRITICISMS.

Senator Gorman objected that that was not the proper time nor the proper bill for the amendment, and it was not sufficiently guarded to protect the interests of the Government. He said: "The terms and conditions and restrictions under which we shall begin this work on a large scale have been a subject of consideration for the last twenty years,

and I believe there is scarcely an exception among those who have considered it, outside of the officers of the Ordnance Department, that the system proposed by the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut is vicious and will result in disaster. To appropriate \$6,350,000 in addition to that which is provided for in the general appropriation bill, making in all over \$7,000,000, and to place the expenditure of that entire amount in the hands of the Ordnance Department, would, I think, as has been the case with every other government that has attempted to manufacture arms in the same way, become extravagant, corrupt, and bad, and be without satisfactory results in the end."

Mr. Gorman quoted from the experience of England in proof of this statement and referring to our own experience said: "The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler) whom I see in his seat on the opposite side of the chamber, has had practical experience and knowledge of these affairs. You had not in 1880 any Government officers of sufficient knowledge and experience to design a vessel of power and speed; you had not the facilities in your navy-yards to build one, nor was there more than a single private contractor who would undertake to produce the steel for a vessel of war. You were compelled to make contracts for the entire construction of the hulls and the machinery with the one man who was the pioneer in all this business in this country, a man of force, a man of energy, a man of great will-power and intense patriotism, who was ahead of his time. I refer to the late John Roach, one of the greatest men that we have had within our borders in half a century. He was ahead of all the naval officers and the officers of the Ordnance Department, having energy and skill and bravery enough to establish the first plant of any magnitude within the United States. He constructed the first great vessel that you had.

"The plant which he established upon the Delaware made it possible for us to obtain and improve the machinery for the purpose of making great guns. But because he was the only man whose genius and enterprise had taken him far in advance of the scientific men in the Ordnance branches of both departments of this great Government, by the rivalry and enmity between naval boards and bureau chiefs and the criticism of mere theorists he was destroyed.

"The result of the same policy followed by Mr. Whitney was that not only Mr. Roach's shipyard, but Cramp's, at Philadelphia, a firm in Baltimore, and another one in San Francisco, and the great firms at Wilmington, came forward and made bids for the construction of the great war vessels. You have competition among themselves, and you had the Navy-yards at Norfolk and New York prepared to do the work, and they are now constructing two of the great engines of war which the last Congress provided for. You have been going on in the most satisfactory way both to the Government and to the contractors, until to-day you are approaching the construction of the best vessels in the world.

"Not only this, Mr. President, but this policy has had the effect of increasing the plants of the great works at Bethlehem, Midvale and other places. Within 40 miles of this Capital that legislation had the tendency to establish (indeed it was the immediate cause of the beginning of the establishment) great steel works on the Patapsco (Steelton) within five miles of the city of Baltimore.

"Selecting a point on the shores of the Chesapeake as barren and uninviting as the plains, but a point where all the crude material can be brought together cheaper than anywhere else in the country, they have there begun (and it is now ready to be seen by any man who has interest enough to go 40 miles to look at it) a plant such as when completed there will be nothing on the Clyde to equal. It will within five years have 25,000 people around its furnaces. It will be prepared to make anything from a nail to the finest vessel that floats upon the waters of the world; and they expect within ten years, with all the conditions as they now stand, with their ores taxed as they are by the present tariff—and half of the ores come from Cuba—to make vessels there as cheaply as they can be made upon the Clyde.

"This is one of the outgrowths of the legislation of the last Congress, and the intelligent and patriotic administration of the Navy Department by a man who has grasped the situation and who understands the needs of the American people.

"I have no unkind feeling towards the officers of this Department. On the contrary, I recognize that there are some exceedingly bright young men in it; but it is their organization, their system, their disposition to reject every suggestion that has been made by practical and enterprising men outside, against which I protest. One of them thought to call my attention to the fact that they had at last succeeded in doing something, after expending five or six million dollars from the money coming from the proceeds of sales, and he writes me a letter that at last they have made one 8-inch steel gun of greater power than was known in the world, and so far as I know, while it has only been fired 43 or 47 times, it is the only product, it is the only result, it is practically all they have to show for the expenditure of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000.

"But the Senator from Connecticut comes forward with a proposition which excludes all the outside world. He proposes to appropriate \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 (for the bill will amount to \$7,000,000 if his amendment is adopted), and to place the entire manufacture, or the assembling and finishing of these guns, in the hands of the Army. That, I say, has been universally condemned by every committee of Congress which has considered this subject. It is unwise and impolitic. No man of private enterprise would engage in it, and it is no time for the Congress of the United States, with the restlessness there is, with the full knowledge that exists, to undertake it. But private enterprise has no consideration at the Army headquarters—I mean of the Ordnance Bureau of the Army, for with the General of the Army, whom we all trust will be spared to look over our affairs for a long, long time, they have had a cordial reception and the encouragement which comes from a great man and a patriot.

"Sir, if I were Secretary of War and there was authority under the law for it, there is not a man in the corps who has been dallying about Washington for the past four years whom I would not send to the interior in order to bring some new blood here that would not interfere and obstruct these great measures which are recognized by all, except the

members of the corps, as being of great value to this country. No, Mr. President, I would not wait one hour; but I would wait 50 years rather than say to the American people, 'Your private enterprise and your genius shall be excluded by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department.' I am ready to make the appropriation to-day, or, rather, I am ready to make it upon the regular bill, when you can surround it by such conditions as will open the door to private enterprise; but I will not vote at any time in favor of the proposition of my friend from Connecticut that places the money in the hands of officers who have no respect for the rights of the people outside, who have failed always to recognize a valuable invention when it has been brought to their attention. You know, sir, as my friend from Connecticut must know, that there has been at least one great invention of an American civilian, who, after waiting here until his patience was exhausted and he was bankrupt almost, had complete success from foreign governments owing to the perversity and the peculiar organization of this Department, which is now to receive \$7,000,000 more."

Senator Beck said: "Congress has been charged time and again with failing to act, but it has been because Congress had no faith in the expenditure which they were asked to make. When Prof. Baird was alive and he asked to build the great museum he was told to take all the money he wanted, which he did, and he built it for half what other people would have done. When the War, State and Navy Department building was under construction and Gen. Meigs was put in charge of it, after the State Department was put up he was told to take all the money he wanted. When Gen. Meigs was in charge of the Pension Office we said: 'We will give you all the money you want.' We knew the money would be honestly expended. But when we are asked to buy guns for the Navy or the Army we want to know whether the money is to go into the hands of favored contractors. When ships were sold for old traps Congress did hold back, because they wanted to be assured that they would get what they were contracting for. Congress ought to be dealt with fairly."

AN ADVANCE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

Messrs. A. S. Abel and Co.:

You give great prominence in your issue of yesterday to Senator Gorman's criticisms of the Ordnance Department. May it not be that the Senator has done a great injustice through lack of proper information on the subject? I do not hesitate to say that he has been misinformed.

I give you the following facts, which I stand ready to substantiate at any time:

1. In the twenty years beginning July 1, 1868, and ended July 1, 1888, that department expended less than one and one-half millions of dollars for the procurement of cannon of various calibres.

2. With this amount there were procured 318 serviceable cannon, beginning with 15 and 20 inch Rodman smooth-bore, and closing with completed guns of the best modern types of breechloading steel guns, viz.: Field guns, siege guns, 8 inch seacoast gun, (with an 8 and 10 additional in course of construction,) and the heaviest calibre (12-inch) of breechloading seacoast mortars. All this in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, as it is well known that for two years past Congress has made no appropriation for armament of fortifications.

3. During the same period the department has tested a greater number of guns (types) submitted by private inventors than of those designed in its own bureau. Of the private ones I will name the Sutcliffe (two calibres, a field gun and a seacoast gun,) the Moffatt, the Hitchcock, the Woodbridge, the Mann (twice), the Haskell-Multicharge, the Thompson and the Yates.

4. It should be well known that the Gatling gun was first recognized and adopted in our Service; that Hotchkiss got his prestige as a manufacturer of ordnance by the adoption and use of his projectiles in our civil war, and that he went to Europe after that because the business was dead in this country. Again, there is scarcely a part of our present breechloading small arm (the Springfield), that is not covered by private patents; and of the heavy projectiles in service, the Arrick (a private patent) is that most used.

Not to multiply instances, I may add that this department was the first to try the pneumatic gun carriage, and has recommended the purchase of others. Also, it has promptly come forward and recommended the purchase of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo guns.

Very respectfully,

ROBERTS BIRNIE, JR.,
Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Army.
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1888.

COMMANDER GEORGE M. TOTTEN.

U. S. S. TALLAPOOSA,
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, May 28, 1888.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE MANSFIELD TOTTEN, U. S. Navy, died while serving as Executive Officer on board the U. S. ship Tallapoosa at Montevideo, Uruguay, May 27, 1888, of congestion of the liver.

This simple statement will inform the public of Mr. Totten's death, but to his family and friends it will be a rude shock and cause much regret and sorrow. He was much beloved by his shipmates, and as an officer he was conscientious and painstaking, always showing good judgment, skill and tact in handling men, and forbearing and gentlemanly towards everyone.

He often talked of anticipated pleasures when his cruise should be over, which was nearly finished; but, alas! he has made his last cruise. He was young to die—only 41 years old—his life was only in blossom, and if anything can atone for his loss, it is the thought of his wisdom, his virtues and his tenderness.

On the 28th poor Totten was laid away in the beautiful English cemetery, followed by the officers and men of the Tallapoosa, Alliance, and foreign men-of-war in port.

F. W. DICKINS, Commander, U. S. N.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

THE Army 8-in. breech-loading steel gun was fired for accuracy at Sandy Hook during the past week, giving most satisfactory results. Ten shots in all were fired at a target a mile distant. All the shots struck within a space 5 ft. high by 4½ ft. wide. One of the old 4½ in. cast iron siege rifles burst at Sandy Hook on Tuesday last during some tests of service powder. A charge of 8 lbs. of powder T. 35 lb. projectile, was used at the time. No damage was done beyond the complete wreck of the gun.

We are in receipt of copies of the German originals of the letters of which a translation is given here. The first is a private letter addressed to the representative of Messrs. Cammell and Co. as follows:

MEPPEN, May 8, 1888.

DEAR MR. WIGHT: As you surmise in your letter of the 5th inst., we have bought Cammell's plates for our experiments, because we consider these plates to be the best at the present time, and were desirous of trying our projectiles under the most unfavorable circumstances.

Cammell's armor-plates are regarded as standard plates by the German and Russian Artillery Departments, as well as by ourselves.

The firm Fried. Krupp will write you in this sense officially. In addition, I will also publish in the "Heereszeitung" an article on the subject, which I trust will meet with your approval.

With best greetings, yours faithfully.

(Signed) GROSS.

P. S.—I shall be in Essen again to-morrow.

This is the official letter which followed:

Fried. Krupp, Abth. K. M., Nr. 4151.

GUSSTAHLEWERKE, ESSEN IN RHEINPREUSSEN.
den 24th May, 1888.

Mr. Richard Wight, Representative of the Firm of Cammell and Co., Limited, Charlottenburg:

Your information that my Experimental Reports, No. LXX. and LXXII., had been the cause of unfavorably judging the compound plates of Cammell and Co. has surprised me. You are acquainted with the course of the negotiations as regards the purchase of the plates: I cannot therefore tell you anything new, when, in the following I give the reasons, which induced me to choose plates from the firm of Cammell.

The object of my experiments was to show the penetrative power of the armor piercing steel shells manufactured by me. For this purpose it was necessary to fire at plates, the superiority of which had already been acknowledged by all Governments. The German plate works "Dillinger Hütte," which, under the direction of the inventor produce by the same method, compound plates similar to the firm of Cammell and Co., was not prepared at the time to manufacture plates of the dimensions required by me for my purpose. Of other works which after them could be considered, the firm of Cammell and Co. only could be selected, as they are best known to the Government, and because their plates have invariably, in all modern armor plate experiments, been selected for comparison, so that, as I have been informed, these plates are considered as the standard plates, by which the quality of the plates from other works have to be judged. If I have therefore, as has been the case, taken compound plates from Cammell and Co. for my experiments, I thereby avoided any possible objection that I had selected for my projectile tests, plates whose quality was unknown, and consequently prevented my opinion being formed, from the results, as to the superior quality of the projectiles. From the fact that these plates have been shot through on my shooting range at Meppen, it is not to be said that the plates are of inferior quality. Hitherto, altogether no plate has been produced which has withstood the projectiles of the artillery. Should any other works think that they can deliver plates of greater resisting power, I could only propose to send such plate to Meppen, so that, through a trial, the correctness of my assertion can be made evident.

I have no objection if the firm of Cammell and Co. make use of my foregoing remarks, should they deem it in their interest.

Annexed I have the honor to send you two copies each of my experimental reports, Nos. LXX. and LXXII., as also the photographs belonging thereto.

Most respectfully,

(Signed) FRIED KRUPP.

Engineering, of June 15, publishes a translation of an article from the *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Artillerie und Genie* on the influence of modern gun-cotton shells in the attack on and design of fortifications. The article tells us that the reduction of the French forts which hermetically close the eastern frontier as far as the gaps between Verdun and Montmédy and Toul and Spinal, has long occupied the serious attention of the German staff. Any advance of a German army into France without previously subduing several of these forts and thus rendering them innocuous, is out of question. The forts are armed with some forty guns of heavy calibre which deliver an annihilating fire on any corps passing between them, and they could neither be silenced nor destroyed by the German field artillery, however numerous its guns may be. It becomes, in consequence, a matter of necessity for the Germans to procure some description of projectile which shall be capable of destroying within a very short limit of time the defences of the French forts and of rendering them and their armaments unserviceable. For this purpose not only are shells of a different character required, but above all a far more powerful explosive is needed. The German artillery, in opposition to the French decided against melinite in favor of gun-cotton as a burster for shells, a substance already adopted by the German Navy for projectiles of large calibre and torpedoes. These shall fulfil the object of perforating in the shortest time and with absolute certainty the protection given in the opposing forts, of acting as mines in the cavities formed, and of rendering the occupation of the structure assailed absolutely impossible. During last autumn and winter the 15cm. and the short 21cm. German guns fired at Kummersdorf with high bursting charges of gun-cotton, succeeded in perforating the defence of forts, which were specially constructed so as to represent one of the French frontier forts, and reaching the parts best covered, such as the magazines, etc., with over-

whelming effect—a notable and important triumph for the German artillery.

Engineering publishes an illustration and description of the Maxim 3-pounder automatic gun, having a bore of 1.87 in., the cartridges being about 21 in. long and the powder charge 1½ lb.; the muzzle velocity of the projectile is 2,000 feet per second. It says: "Experiments show that these projectiles pass through 4 in. of compound armor plate and that the gun may be fired with great rapidity by two men. Suppose the breech of the gun to be open, the assistant gunner thrusts a cartridge into the chamber; the flange on the cartridge disengages the extractor from the breechblock, which instantly snaps upward into position. If now the gunner fires, the gun recoils, the breech opens, the hammer is cocked, the empty shell extracted and the gun made ready for another cartridge, the breech remaining open until a new cartridge is thrust in by the assistant gunner. If the trigger be pulled and held in the pulled position all the time, either by the finger or by any other means, the gun will discharge the instant that the cartridge is thrust into position, so with the trigger fastened in the pulled position, the gun may be fired with great rapidity by one man. The stress upon the gun mounting and the deck of the ship from which the gun is fired is much less than when the gun is fired by the cone and not allowed to recoil, as is the case with the ordinary quick firing guns. The automatic gun, therefore, which is allowed to recoil, can be placed on a much lighter cone than is possible with other forms of guns of the same calibre.

The *Armeeblatt* (Vienna) reports that on June 6, 7 and 8 a series of trials took place on the Steinfeld, near Felixdorf, with a 57-mm. Nordenfeldt quick-firing gun with results highly satisfactory. On the 7th, in firing slowly at 2,000 metres, 751 hits on 119 sections of the target were made with eleven shrapnel. On the 8th, with ten shells, 65 hits were made on 48 sections; and at 1,000 metres, ten shrapnel gave 829 hits on 159 sections of the target in 21 seconds. In 21 seconds, therefore, 200 more hits were made than the total number of shots which the Maxim machine gun can fire in one minute. In practice with case at 250 metres, 15 rounds gave 1,195 hits on 175 sections of the target in 30 seconds, leaving only 5 sections intact. It is found from practical experiment that from 30 to 35 rounds per minute can be fired with this gun.

The *Horse Guards Gazette* says: From different sources we hear of the great and successful efforts which Russia is making to increase her navy as well as her army, and we learn that a powerful smokeless and non-fouling powder is being rapidly manufactured. We are, however, in a position to state that a similar powder in respect to these qualities is now being made by inventors in our own country, and that so far as the trials have gone the powder appears to possess the requisite quality of maintaining its strength in keeping. This powder can be made to burn either slowly or quickly with certainty, and compresses into a small space without losing its good qualities. It is of a chocolate color and silky appearance, and appears to possess the very qualities required in a naval gun of being mixed so as to burn slowly, and then increase in either an extremely rapid or a slower ratio. The powder now being prepared is for quick-firing artillery and rifles, but it is proposed to extend its use to the largest descriptions of ordnance, which, when now fired on shipboard, soon, from the dense smoke of their discharge, completely shut out from view the object aimed at.

A correspondent travelling abroad writes: "I am satisfied the German magazine gun is inferior to any in existence, but I cannot give you reasons for this conclusion without breaking confidence. Still it may be said its calibre compels the men to carry a much greater weight in ammunition than they need do, and when to this are added other objections that are urged by practical men of high position on the German staff enough has probably been said."

In a recent interview reported in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, Mr. Hainesworth, of the Pittsburg Steel Casting Co., is quoted as saying of the steel cast gun: "A host of naval officers at first would not believe in the new idea, but they are rapidly coming over to our side. Prominent among these were Commodore Sicard. He firmly opposed the new gun. He has been in the Navy since boyhood, and was educated to believe in built-up guns, and he, naturally, would not favor any other kind until it was demonstrated to him to be the superior. But since the gun is in Washington, he and Secretary Whitney and others have visited and inspected it and show a high appreciation of its demonstration of the possibility of cast steel cannon. While it was yet in Pittsburg a son of one of the managers of Krupp's works in Germany, named Eichholz, visited our plant and said that Germany would, in the future, have to come to Pittsburg for her guns. This is a fact, as the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company has a patent on the manufacture of cast steel guns, both in the United States and in Europe, so that no other firms can make such ordnance. While Mr. Hainesworth was in Washington, Commodore Sicard was making arrangements for the manufacture of steel conical shells. It was confessed that as yet no perfect steel shells had been furnished in this country. Our representative offered at once to make 40,000 shells which should be fully up to the requirements, but the Government did not wish to give out such a large order. The negotiations finally resulted in an order for 500, which, if those made are successful, will be increased to 2,000. He will commence the making of these shells in a few days." The *Dispatch*, in the way, the paper which has made the entirely original discovery that "The Army and Navy Journal," the recognized official organ of the War Department, has steadily opposed the idea that it was possible to cast steel guns.

It is proposed to reveal the mysteries of the Egyptian pyramids by boring into them with diamond drills and a company is reported to have been organized in Philadelphia for that purpose.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE 82d Regiment and 2d Provisional Battalion continued to improve themselves as their stay in camp advanced. The ceremonies of guard mount and sentry duty, as was stated in our last issue, were for the first few days very imperfectly performed and the guards when posted not well up in their duties. This was of course to be expected, as a large number of men are practically green in the service. However, the men made progress as the time advanced, and if their stay at camp were extended they would as a matter of course have reached a much higher standard of perfection. The same thing can be said of the battalion and skirmish drills.

The provisional battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Smith, 23d N. Y., has made very rapid strides, and their general deportment was more soldierly than that of many members of the 32d, who showed a great lack of proper discipline and were finally openly corrected by Col. Finkelmeier. While the regiment was drawn up in line at battalion drill the colonel told them plainly that thereafter all skylarking or ungentelemanly conduct must cease. This lecture, with the confinement of a number of delinquents in the guard house, had a beneficial effect.

The command went through a battalion drill, Maj. E. Verdeckberg being in command, and as Gen. Porter was an onlooker the men were on their mettle. The principal movements were very well done and showed improvement. The manual and loading and firing by battalion, wing, company, rank, file and kneeling were much better done than previously. The guard mount on the morning of the 27th on the first formation was very imperfect, the details getting confused, coming on the line improperly and causing confusion. Acting Adjutant Luthy, of the 32d Regiment, who was forming the guard on this occasion, ordered the details back and directed the ceremony to be repeated. It was then successfully performed, and without a hitch; in fact it was one of the best guard mounts of the week. The commands were at times drilled by the bugle. Skirmish drill was also a feature of the week's work.

On June 28 very little work was done, except the routine duty, on account of continued rain. In the afternoon a lecture on military subjects was given the non-com. officers, Col. Finkelmeier, Lt. Col. Clark and Major Verdeckberg being the instructors. Dress parade was held in the evening.

On the afternoon of June 29 the regiment engaged in a sham battle, assisted by the gun detachment of the 2d Battery, the men using blank cartridges, and the Ambulance Corps showing their efficiency in caring for and carrying of the wounded.

Thus the week's work went on and as the time for leaving came the regiment had profited greatly by its week in camp. The progress made, however, was not as rapid as could have been if the men had evinced a little more vim and attention. The colonel and his staff worked especially hard, as did other officers, for the advancement of the regiment.

The 2d Provisional Battalion made very marked and rapid progress. These commands were relieved on Saturday, June 30, by the 11th N. Y. and companies forming the 3d Provisional Battalion.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—COL. A. P. STEWART.

The 11th Regiment, Col. A. P. Stewart in command, left their armory on Saturday morning, June 30, and marched down Broadway to the U. S. barge office where they embarked on the steamer *Bay Queen*. They turned out strong, there being 507 officers and men. The ambulance corps in charge of Dr. W. Goetz, the regimental surgeon, assisted by Surg. G. W. Collins, brought up the rear. Dr. Goetz takes great interest in the corps, which has been under regular instruction for some time past, and he was one of the prime movers in bringing about the formation of regimental ambulance corps. Should occasion arise he feels confident his men will render a good account of themselves. All being embarked, the lines were cast off at 11.30 A. M., and the *Bay Queen* started for Peekskill. It would be well if the State authorities would make better arrangements for the transportation of some of its troops instead of crowding them on old, slow and small played out steamers, which have about all they can do to stem a tide.

The *Bay Queen* was formerly the old *Gen. Sedgwick*, which extinguished itself some time since by quietly sinking on a calm, still night to the bottom of the river while lying at her wharf, the cause being a leak in her rotten hull. She has since been raised, repaired and rechristened, but the once resonant steam calliope, which formerly graced her hurricane deck, is no more, it was probably drowned when she sank. By chartering some of the larger and speedier steamers much time and discomfort would be saved. After great exertion the *Bay Queen* arrived at Roa Hook at about 3.30 P. M.

The regiment disembarked, the guard went ahead and duly relieved the old guard and the regiment took their quarters in camp.

The separate companies forming the 3d Provisional Battalion, which arrived in camp previous to the arrival of the 11th, are the 1st from Penn. Yan. 62 men. Capt. A. Gridley, 1st Lieut. G. T. Wilkins, 2d Lieut. A. C. Harwick, Surg. B. L. Holt; 13th from Jamestown, 86 men, Capt. H. Smith, 1st Lieut. R. C. Fen-ton, 2d Lieut. F. W. Hyde; 34th, Geneva, 53 men, Capt. W. Wilson, 1st Lieut. G. C. Schell, 2d Lieut. F. A. Mallette; 40th, Syracuse, 53 men, 1st Lieut. J. Myall, 2d Lieut. G. F. Chatterton, Surg. A. D. Head. Major W. A. Dawns, 71st N. Y., was detailed to command the battalion. Dr. Goetz, of the 11th Regt., is Post Surgeon, and Surg. A. D. Head, Post Surgeon for the battalion. During the absence of Gen. Porter Col. Stewart is Post Commander. After the arrival of the troops the time was spent by the men in fixing up their tents and getting things to rights till supper call. After this the first dress parade was held. In this, the men not having time to familiarize themselves with their new surroundings, were somewhat rusty; the distances were not well judged by some of the companies in coming up on the line. The men were fairly steady during the review, but the manual was very ragged, and the detachment in charge of the gun fired it a little too previous. Shortly after dress parade, one of the most violent wind squalls of the season burst upon the camp, and

the tent pegs had to be driven down and ropes looked to. The guard tent was almost demolished. Such a shaking of canvas and cloud of dust had not been experienced in some time.

Sunday was a day of rest, only the necessary duty being done. Captain Schmidt, Co. C, 11th Regt., was officer of the day; Lieut. C. G. Schell, 34th Sep. Co., was senior officer of the guard, and Lieut. A. C. Harwick, 1st Sep. Co., junior officer of the guard. Many of the men strolled from the camp in all directions, not having any regard as yet for the guard line. Peckskill seemed to be the objective point. Finally, the guard slopers were taken prisoners, some of them by Captain Thurston and others by the sentries, who now seemed desirous of filling the guardhouse as full as possible. Some 70 prisoners were taken. Many men who strolled beyond the lines did so unknowingly. The dress parade Sunday evening was an improvement on the first. All the companies came on the line without loss of distance except two. The men were very steady. The manual by some companies was very bad. "Carry arms," parade rest and attention, by the battalion were very well done, but the right shoulder and support was very ragged, there being great lack of unison. The post band during the ceremony played sacred music, and its rendition was very fine. Later in the evening it gave a concert.

The guards, as a body, are not yet as well up in their duties as they will be. The men as a general rule are particular in giving salutes to officers and evince a desire to learn. Guard mounting is not up to the standard, and on Monday morning at guard mount the details could not even count off correctly. The Sergeant Major had them repeat this simple proceeding six times before they could count fours without an error. There is no excuse for this lack of ordinary intelligence. Some officers were a little uncertain as to their proper positions, but allowance can be made for this, as it is their first attempt. Captain W. Wilson, 34th Sep. Co., was officer of the day; Lieut. Elliott, Co. A, 11th Regt., senior officer of the guard, and Lieut. G. F. Chatterton, 40th Sep. Co., junior officer of the guard.

The various companies drilled previous to guard mount, some in setting up and usual company movements, loadings and fringes, and some in skirmish drill. The separate companies as a body in drill have thus far proved their superiority. This was made manifest at their first battalion drill, when Major Downs, their instructor, put them through a vigorous drill. As a first attempt it was beyond expectation. Maj. Downs is a most efficient instructor and painstaking officer, and he was more than pleased with the result of the work which will enable him to put the battalion through the more advanced division movements. Officers and men are very eager to learn and will accordingly derive great benefit from their tour at camp. The 13th and 34th Separate Cos. are the most efficient in drill, and the former with its large turn out looks especially well. The 11th occupied the old drill ground and went through battalion drill. The distances between column of fours and companies were not well kept, and when wheeling into line this was plainly apparent. In marching in line there was a continual jabber along the entire line. The instructor labored under great difficulty, the men seemingly failing to comprehend his orders, which were very plain and the officers did the best they could, but the drill taken as a whole was not a good one. Discipline in camp is rigid, and several men who failed to obey orders and were disrespectful to the N. C. O. were put in charge of a sentry and forced to work with crowbars removing boulders and doing road work, and Capt. Thurston sees that they do not loaf. They will find it pleasant to obey orders next time. During battalion drill Monday a man of the 13th Separate Co. fainted and was promptly carried by the ambulance corps to the hospital tent, where he speedily recovered. Dr. Goetz reports no sick men on the list up to Tuesday and hopes there will be none. On the previous tour of the regiment the sick list was very low, there being only 27 prescriptions and one man in the hospital during that time.

After dinner on Monday Co. C, 11th, Captain Schmidt, practiced a skirmish drill, giving the commands by the whistle. The men are making very good progress in the drill. The detail from the 23 Battery, under command of Lieut. Wilson, are going through their regular routine drills. The dress parade on Monday evening was a trifle better than the previous drill. The men appeared to better advantage, wearing the white helmets and white trousers. They were very steady, but in the manual looked unison. The Officer of the Day on Tuesday was Capt. C. F. Senburg, Co. I; Lieut. G. T. Wilkins, 1st Sep. Co., Senior Officer of the Guard; and Lieut. F. W. Hyde, 13th Sep. Co., Junior Officer of the Guard.

The non-commissioned officers are not up to their duties, and the men do not pay attention and talk incessantly in the ranks during drill, the non-commissioned officers reply and rebuke the men in language that is not calculated to enforce discipline. In guard mounting there was great improvement towards the end. The trouble is that the men have been drilled indifferently in their ceremonies during the winter, and everything has to be gone over again. The fact that one-sixth of the men have been in the guard house shows that something practical must be done to enforce discipline, and that quickly.

The time has arrived in which the standard of admission to the Guard should be raised. The Code says the members of the Guard shall be able to read and write, but in signing the pay rolls in camp there are many who sign with the cross. The law is evaded and the authorities know the fact. The law does not go far enough, and no man should be allowed to belong to the National Guard except he be sound in body and limb and a man of good reputation. It is a well known fact that nearly all offenders in camp are men of little or no education.

In the dress parade there does not seem to be any improvement. The regiment and the provisional battalion are consolidated for dress parade, and it is carried on to suit the whims of whoever may have command at the time. Yet there is no order issued to inform the commander of a regiment the way it should be done.

The War Department has detailed an officer to attend the camp and report to the Secretary of War. As the War Department always detail a competent officer for that purpose, the State should make application to have that officer detailed to take command of the troops while they are in camp. Give him command of the camp and in a few weeks there would be a complete change; no badly equipped hospital tent; no drills or guard duty in which only the best men in camp are forced to do it; no guard house full of prisoners who shrink duty. After the first week the men would know exactly what they would have to do, and there would be no complaint. In the last week of the camp there are to be twelve separate companies formed in three battalions of four companies each; place them under a regular officer for one week and every man in the Guard will receive the benefit of the instruction.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENT.

The 1st Brigade, M. V. M., Brig.-Gen. Nat. Wales, went into camp Tuesday, June 12, at Framingham.

The arrangement of the camp was much the same as last year, excepting that the company streets in the infantry camps were reduced in width and the space gained given to the battery and cavalry, who thus had much more room without inconveniencing the foot troops. The company officers' tents were all upon the same line, a change from last year, when the company officers' street was interrupted by projection of the tents of the artillery and cavalry. The whole effect was to produce a more compact and neater camp than the preceding one. I forgot to say that a fence between the right flank of the brigade and "Battery Dalton" (an earthwork in which are mounted several 10" guns, etc.), gave long needed protection to that flank from visiting pedestrians. Also, that a large building has been erected in rear of the camp in which each company has a room assigned to it for the storage of property at the close of the camp. The captain holds the key to his company room. Much confusion and great annoyance is thus obviated on going into camp. With the exception of Thursday fairly good weather prevailed during the week, that day being entirely lost owing to a drenching rain. A brigade drill and practice review was consequently given up.

The Signal Corps worked hard early and late, being out of camp before reveille on reconnaissance and elementary mapping, while after retreat they had torch signaling. The work of the Ambulance Corps was practical and to some purpose, covering besides ordinary duties the handling of wounded on stretchers and emergency lectures.

The infantry work comprised company, skirmish, and battalion drills.

The 2d Regiment, considering that four companies had been recruited within almost as many months, did remarkably well. A major commanding these four new companies on battalion drill, on being told that he had already drilled half an hour after the recall, said that both officers and men had requested it so "that they might catch up with the rest of the regiment."

The 1st Regiment was, as a unit, hardly up to its usual standard in drill owing to the fact that it was drilled mostly in three battalions of four companies each by different field officers. But the loss is a temporary one in appearance only. There is an actual gain when all the field officers of a regiment have ample practice with the battalion and opportunity to win the confidence of the men by actual work. The 6th Regiment improved, as it always does, in camp, but is still capable of better things. Its officers as a whole are hard working, painstaking men, but there is a lifting power lacking which must be supplied before this regiment can take its place beside the 2d and 1st. It should be remembered that men respond to a clear, nervous command, one in which the cadence is uniform, much better than is possible when the delivery is inert and irregular in time; that the inflection should be rising; the command of execution emphasized. The men when under the fire of thousands of eyes, quite as much as in action, need the lifting power of commands correctly delivered or they fail to do or appear at their best. The worst of it is that they are apt to feel this and become discouraged. Attention to this important detail on the part of field officers will materially help the 6th.

Battery B appeared well, drilling during a drenching shower with most commendable fortitude. Great attention was given to instruction in details, the result being marked improvement. The old notion of drilling at all times at emergency speed was wisely omitted.

Troop F is composed of men from country towns, a large percentage of whom own and ride their own horses. Owing to this fact the usual divorce of man and saddle is hardly noticeable, and enables the men to give attention to instructions and the details of camp life. The result of this is most apparent in the excellent work of the troop. They have reason to be proud of their soldierly appearance.

The desire to acquire information is so apparent, by the questioning on military subjects by officers and men, that it seems a pity that more military works cannot be distributed among privates as well as commissioned and non-commissioned officers. A sergeant or corporal, elected to a lieutenantcy and ordered before a Board of Examiners, is liable to meet with disaster because his knowledge has been acquired, by word of mouth only, from his superior. At present only eight Upton's Tactics are issued to a company of infantry; a corporal must borrow from some sergeant who cannot afford to have his book away from his elbow. In view of the fact that in the militia the men are scattered except on stated occasions, it would seem good policy to increase largely the number of copies of Tactics issued to each company, and also supply a small but select library of military books, such as Cleary's Minor Tactics, Reagan's books, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, etc.

However, notwithstanding these drawbacks, most commendable work has been done by several officers of the Brigade, shown in pamphlets, published by its officers, bearing upon various important details. These pamphlets show a growing tendency on the part of the brigade to look upon their military work with a thorough appreciation of its more serious duties. It is hoped that the "Questions and Answers," etc., compiled by Capt. Frank E. Cutter, Company 1, 8th Inf., M. V. M.; the "Questions and Answers," etc., by Capt. S. H. Fletcher, Troop F, Cav., 1st Brig., M. V. M., and the "Outposts," by Capt. W. L. Chase, Engr., 1st Brig., M. V. M., will encourage further researches into the theory as well as practice of military life. The field for inquiry and development is a broad one; the more laborers in it the better.

The above three little books illustrate the patient inquiry and research of three energetic and enthusiastic officers. Many others in the brigade follow these pioneers.

The policing of the camp was carried on with commendable care. The guard duty was not up to the usual standard of the brigade. This may be attributed to the great number of recruits on guard for instruction.

At brigade headquarters strict temperance was the order of the day. The example thus set is most commendable. Gen. Nat. Wales, commanding this

brigade, is to retire from military life some time in the next few months. This should be a source of keen regret to the military of Massachusetts, as he has devoted much time and attention to developing a true military spirit into those under him. He has, during his long service in the militia, prepared careful plans and collected and collated a vast mass of information that will in time need prove of incalculable importance to his successors. His resignation will remove from the State militia a most energetic and capable staff, many of whom are veteran officers of the civil war. Courteous, soldierly and well informed, possessed of an experience gained in actual war, Gen. Wales has the satisfaction in going out of carrying with him the good will of the brigade, which he has cemented into a most efficient entity.

The review before the Governor was exceedingly creditable, a brigade dress parade followed it, and after that a separate dress parade for each regiment, sufficient intervals in time being allowed to prevent the bands from interfering. These double parades took place daily. I think the camp on the whole better than any I have attended in the past few years.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The N. Y. Times says: "The vacancy which will shortly occur in the 2d Regiment by reason of Lieut.-Col. Harding's transfer to the 13th Regiment is the subject of considerable agitation, and aspirants for the office are springing up like mushrooms. Monday evening was devoted to examining candidates, a wooden horse having been saddled and bridled and led into headquarters. The examination was amusing if not beneficial to the aspirants. Major Miller will probably be promoted, and Captains Demorest and Hart are after the Majorcy, as Captain King, who is entitled to it, has declined the office."

In Co. F, 7th N. Y., Pvt. Charles L. Burnham is promoted Corporal, vice Pelton, discharged; Pvt. John M. Monks is dropped, removed from military district, and ex-Corporal F. D. Pelton and ex-Private Frederick Jacobson have been elected honorary members.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The movement of the troops to Camp Fender, Wrightsville, on July 18 and 19 are directed by G. O. No. 9 as follows: 1st Regiment, Col. John W. Cotton, Tarboro.—Co. E, Capt. J. E. Wood, Elizabeth City, leaves on morning of July 18; Co. G, Capt. C. F. Warren, Washington, leave on the morning of the 18th; Co. B, Capt. Richard Williams, Greenville, Co. A, Capt. W. H. Powell, Jr., Tarboro, Co. F, Capt. H. E. King, Warrenton, leave on the morning of the 17th; Co. C, Capt. Eugene G. Harrell, Raleigh, and Co. D, Capt. W. T. Hollowell, Goldsboro, leave on 17th, afternoon.

2d Regiment, Col. W. C. Jones, Wilmington.—Co. A, Major W. F. Campbell, Fayetteville, and Co. B, Capt. John D. Malloy, Lumber Bridge, leave on morning of 17th; Co. E, Capt. William Black, Maxton, 17th; Co. F, Capt. W. L. Faison, Clinton, 17th; Co. C, Capt. J. H. Daniel, Wilmington, will report at camp at 6 P. M. on 17th.

3d Regiment, Col. J. D. Glenn, Greensboro.—Co. A, Capt. W. T. Gray, Winston; Co. G, Capt. S. H. Boyd, and Co. I, Capt. A. J. Ellington, Reidsville; Co. B, Capt. H. Percy Gray, Greensboro; Co. C, Capt. R. L. Daingerfield, Henderson; Co. E, Capt. W. A. Bobbitt, Oxford, and Co. D, Capt. E. J. Parrish, Durham, leave on morning of 17th.

4th Regiment, Col. J. T. Anthony, Charlotte.—Co. A, Capt. J. F. Armfield, Statesville; Co. B, Capt. C. E. Childs, Lincolnton; Co. C, Lieut. W. S. Brown, Waynesville; Co. F, Capt. J. H. Barnard, Asheville; Co. E, Capt. W. F. Holland, Dallas; Co. G, Capt. T. H. Robertson, Charlotte; Co. D, Capt. W. C. Heath, Monroe. This regiment to leave Charlotte via C. C. on special train on morning of the 17th.

Unattached Companies.—The Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen (dismounted), Capt. W. H. Anthony, and the Rocky Mount Light Infantry, Capt. S. L. Hart, Jr., leave on the morning of the 17th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W.—The regulations prescribe that "retired soldiers are entitled to the usual travel allowances to the place of enlistment," but there is nothing said as to transportation to their homes.

G.—A sentence to "forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due" is perfectly legal. That, of course, includes the forfeiture of the \$30 worth of undrawn clothing and the six weeks due previous to date of sentence.

Auburn.—Where can I get full information as to appointment to Medical Corps of the Army? Ans.—Write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the "Memorandum" giving information to persons desirous of entering the Medical Corps of the Army. There is no board in session at present for the examination of candidates, but it is likely one will be convened next autumn.

H. W. M.—If when you are discharged by expiration of term of service you come on to New York City and have an interview with the then superintendent of recruiting service, Col. Coppinger, or his adjutant general, Lieut. Hickey, perhaps you may secure on re-enlistment a detail on the recruiting service for a year or so, as you desire. We know nothing of the practices to which you allude, but still you know it is well nowadays to have a little "influence."

Ergo.—Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, U. S. A., will be retired for age Aug. 20 next. It is expected Col. Roger Jones, Inspector-General, now on duty at Governor's Island, will succeed him. Who will be appointed Major and Inspector-General to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of General Baird and the consequent promotion of Major G. H. Burton to Lieutenant-Colonel is as yet hard to say. A distinguished cavalry captain is mentioned as the most likely.

S. A. J. S.—1. Does a warrant officer, viz., a boatswain carpenter or sailmaker hold a rank or not? Ans.—He does not; although the Revised Statutes, section 1491, title 15, chapter 4, gives the President power to confer assimilated rank upon a warrant officer if he deems it conducive to the interest of the Service. After five years' service to rank with ensigns, and after ten years' service to rank with lieutenants. The President has never issued any such order, although the act was approved July 2, 1864.

2. Is a warrant officer entitled to a sergeant's salute by a sentinel on post? Ans.—No. Par. 29, page 18 of the Book of Regulations for the U. S. Navy says: "Warrant officers will receive and attend warrant officers." Two side boys may attend the side for all warrant officers.

MANAGING Editor Metropolitan Daily.—"Mr. Drybrains, write an editorial upon the death of General."

Mr. Drybrains.—"But I know nothing of the general's life and character, sir."

M. E.—"You're the very man. I would have written it myself, but, unlike you, I knew the general well."

BLOMSON.—Don't you think that Dempsey rather plays the fool? Popinjay—No, sir; I think that he works at the job.—Burlington Free Press.

EXHIBIT AT THE CINCINNATI EXHIBITION.

The exhibit of the Navy Department to the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the 4th of July to the 27th of October, although not a large one, will be perhaps one of the most interesting of the Government display. The law authorizing the participation of the executive departments in the Exposition did not pass Congress until the 28th of May, and the exceedingly short time intervening before the opening has necessitated the utmost activity in order to get the Department's exhibit ready, but under the excellent management of Lieut. Rush, the Department's representative, the work of collecting, boxing up and transporting to Cincinnati has advanced rapidly, so that it is believed there will be a creditable exhibition ready on the opening day. Lieut. Rush left Washington, June 29, for the exhibition grounds.

The most popular and perhaps interesting feature of the exhibit is the contribution of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, consisting of models of the new ships now in course of construction under orders of the Department. These beautiful models have been much admired by all who have seen them, and are perfect representations of the new vessels. It is a wise policy of the Department, in the interest of the construction of the new Navy, to send them to the Exposition, for they graphically illustrate the advance made in naval architecture in this country.

The Bureau of Ordnance makes a valuable contribution to the exhibit, consisting of small arms of modern pattern, machine guns, torpedoes and torpedo outfit. Full-sized models are also shown of the 5, 8 and 10 high-powered guns which the Bureau is now constructing for the armament of the new Navy.

The Bureau of Navigation makes the largest exhibit, comprising contributions from the Office of Compasses, the Hydrographic Office and Naval Observatory. The collection is on a much more extensive scale than that sent to the Centennial Exposition in 1876, showing the great improvement and increased scope of its work.

The process in the construction of a chart is shown step by step—first, by a series of ten large photographs of the officers and men of the U. S. surveying ship *Ranger* on the west coast of Lower California, and a series of plans and copper plates, showing the methods of chart construction from the first plotting of the survey on the rough sheet by the surveyors, to the finished engraved chart as issued to mariners from the Hydrographic Office. Then follow a score or more of beautifully engraved charts, representing the best specimens of the work of the office. A complete collection of the instruments used in a hydrographic survey is shown and the portable observatory and accompanying instruments which have been used by this office in the telegraphic determination of longitude, and has been already set up in 51 different places included in Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America. It is 8 ft. square, 9 ft. high on the south side, and 7 ft. high on the north. It is very strong, light and portable.

Two large plaster casts of the Caribbean sea and Atlantic ocean are given, showing the contour of the bottom as determined by deep sea soundings. The meteorological exhibit includes a set of the pilot charts of the North Atlantic ocean and supplements. Since the great log raft was abandoned off Nantucket, last December, the drift of the logs of which it was composed has been plotted each month on the chart, and the last chart shows that they have drifted eastward, and have now nearly reached the Azores. Also the supplements to the pilot chart supplying information for which there was no room on the chart itself. A quantity of blank forms, journals, etc., furnished by the office to shipmasters for recording all this data is shown; as also bound copies of the "Notices to Mariners."

The Army exhibit is now in process of collection, and, although not extensive, will form a very interesting part of the exposition. Capt. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., who represents the War Department, is now visiting the Rock Island, Frankford and several other arsenals for the purpose of gathering together such pieces of ordnance and equipments that will best represent our present weapons of warfare. Many of the exhibits that figured at the Philadelphia Centennial will be shipped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An index of the principal articles on engineering subjects contained in the leading English and American technical periodicals and proceedings of scientific institutions, has recently been prepared by Francis E. Galloupe, a well known engineer of Boston. It contains upwards of ten thousand carefully selected references arranged according to subjects, in alphabetical order, for the purpose of affording a quick and accurate means of obtaining the references to recent acquisitions of engineering knowledge, without entailing upon the investigator a long and tedious search among a great number of indices of varied degrees of minuteness.

The July "Magazine of American History" contains among other excellent articles a scholarly essay on "The Continental Congress," by Judge William J. Bacon, of Utah; "Personal Recollections of Andrew Johnson," by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, and "Washington's Diary for August, 1781," from the manuscript collections of General Meredith Read, now in Paris.

IMPROVED ARTILLERY HARNESS.

APPENDIX 41 to the last Report of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, contains a report upon the subject of improved artillery harness, by Major Edw. B. Williston, 3d Artillery. After urging the importance of simplicity in construction and interchangeability, Major Williston says:

The harness should be as similar to the draft harness in use by civilians as the requirements of the field artillery will permit. Not only will the best principles of draft be applied, but in wars of sufficient magnitude to require the services of volunteer light artillery the harness and attachments will be familiar to the drivers. This will not only reduce the period of necessary instruction but will promote the welfare of the horses, for the men from previous experience will understand the proper use and adjustments. The use of attachments similar to those in use in civil life will prove advantageous in many ways. With such attachments harness need not be issued with machine gun batteries turned over to the National Guard, for every village, town, and city will have in it draft harness that can be used with the carriages.

There should be but one model of harness for field artillery and machine gun batteries. So far as possible the use of bright metal work should be avoided, for in action it serves to attract the attention of the enemy while at other times it causes unnecessary work and a waste of time that might be more profitably employed. Brass is not deemed necessary for ornamentation, for nothing can be handsomer than a perfectly plain black harness, in proper condition. Means must be provided to increase the elasticity and ease with which the teams or single horses can be attached to, or detached from, the carriages.

Under existing battle conditions it becomes very desirable at times to detach or attach the teams with great quickness.

The pole yoke is heavy and expensive, and is not the device best suited to carry out practically the idea upon which it is constructed.

The pole has been changed by removing the pole yoke and attaching an iron stop near the end, and underneath, which prevents the ring of the neck yoke from passing it. This arrangement is manifestly superior to the present one. It is not known that there exists one good reason for attachment to the splinter bar, or why a barbaric and antiquated method should be longer adhered to. The objections are many and serious.

Double and single trees should be used on all field and machine gun carriages. They are not experimental; all kinds of transportation intended for horse or mule draught in civil life are supplied with them. No citizen owning horses or mules would allow of the use of a splinter bar attachment for them. Singletrees not only assist in giving the necessary play and ease required, but they are arranged so as to greatly facilitate the attachment and detachment of the teams.

The practical solution of the problem of a binged pole not having been made, and appearing to be remote, it is necessary until that desirable improvement is effected to adopt the next best device, which appears to be to reduce the weight at the end of the pole to a minimum.

The gun detachments must often be carried under fire by the pieces alone, the caissons remaining under cover; consequently it may be advantageous to have the off horses available for riding purposes. If so, it follows that all of the saddles of a battery should be alike, and all riding saddles. Simplicity and interchangeability in the mounted equipment of the Army requires that they be of the regulation cavalry pattern, whatever that may be.

Tests made at the Watertown Arsenal to determine the tensile strength of traces disclosed some curious facts. The samples sent were made of new material, of dimensions prescribed for wheel traces of the present harness. The tests show that tensile strength varies from 1,500 pounds to 5,970 pounds, showing lack of strength in some places, and excess in others. The strength of a trace, like that of a chain, is only that of its weakest part. Traces should be equally strong in all parts; they should be wider, and there should be as few thicknesses of leather as consistent with the necessary strength.

A very decided improvement in the new harness is its lightness, as compared with the regulation harness, and the consequent facility in handling. It is not uncommon for drivers to be severely strained and injured while harnessing and unharnessing, caused by the weight of the present equipment. This proposed harness can be manufactured more cheaply than that now in use.

Two of the light batteries have had this harness on trial over a year, and the reports received warrant the assertion that it has proved to be satisfactory and worthy of further and more exhaustive trial.

(Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

SUMMER MANOEUVRES.

THE *Ossipee* and *Galena* have orders to transport a detail of troops from Governor's Island and other posts in New York harbor to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, where an extensive tract of land has been hired by the Army for the purpose of target practice. The troops will be embarked with their camp equipment and other necessary outfit early the coming week. It is understood that neither horses nor light artillery pieces will be taken.

The establishment of the camp is probably the death knell of summer manoeuvres at Newport on the proposed extensive scheme, as far as the Army and Navy combined are concerned, although there is every chance of some combined movement taking place during the encampment in Long Island Sound if the vessels of the squadron can be gotten together. This latter possibility is quite problematical, as the recent bombshell that struck the squadron in the shape of orders to Admiral Luce to hoist his flag aboard the *Penacola* or any other of his squadron that he may select and for the *Richmond* to be fitted out for China will make more or less changes of plan necessary, as the *Penacola* should have new boilers and considerable work in the construction department before she can do any amount of cruising. The *Richmond* is to go to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to be at once placed in the hands of the dockyard authorities and fitted out as speedily as possible to take the place of the *Brook-*

lyn, the present flagship of the Asiatic station, which vessel is ordered to the United States.

The North Atlantic squadron as a whole is to be ready for a cruise in the West Indies and other southern waters early in November, so that the needed repairs to the vessels will have to be begun early in the autumn to have them ready at the specified time. Therefore, taking it all in all, it may be well said that the outlook for extensive manoeuvres for either Army or Navy during the present season is an extremely uncertain one.

WM. J. GRAMBS v. THE UNITED STATES.

In the case of Wm. J. Grambs v. The United States the Court of Claims decides that:

The cadet engineers who completed their two years' course at sea in 1884 were, therefore, not of the "naval cadets" from whom appointments were to be made in the order of merit, as determined by the Academic Board, and should not have been allowed to compete with the claimant and other naval cadets for appointment to the vacant places. Omitting cadet engineers from the competitive examination, and excluding one naval cadet who was dropped, the claimant stood No. 20 in order of merit, and so was entitled to one of the twenty-five vacant places.

Even if the five vacancies in the lowest grade of the Engineer Corps should have been omitted from those to be competed for by the naval cadets, as exclusively reserved by former laws to be filled by cadet engineers, a construction of the law which we do not adopt, there still remained twenty vacancies in the lowest grade of the line and the Marine Corps, to which cadet engineers had not by any such laws a right to be appointed, and the claimant, being twenty in order of merit, was entitled to be appointed to one of those places.

Thus, in any view of the case which we can take, the Secretary of the Navy was required by law to give to the claimant a certificate of appointment and an assignment to one of the various corps in which vacancies existed upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

The Secretary gave him a certificate of discharge in lieu of one of appointment, under an interpretation of the statute which this court and the Supreme Court subsequently decided to be erroneous.

The question then arises, How did this leave the claimant? It is contended that, as the certificate of discharge was unwarranted, he remained in the office of naval cadet and still continues to hold that office. He claims the emoluments of a naval cadet since the expiration of the time to which he was paid by the one year's sea pay in advance received with his certificate of discharge, or the pay of the office to which he was entitled by law to have been appointed.

We cannot concur in these views. In our opinion the term of office of naval cadets, as did that of cadet midshipmen, expires with the completion of six years' course, when, if not appointed to another and different office, they *ipso facto* cease to be officers in the Navy.

There are no provisions in the statutes for cadet midshipmen, or naval cadets as now called by the act of August 5, 1882, beyond the term of their course at the Academy. If at their final graduation they receive appointments to other and different offices as provided by law, they remain in the Navy, not as naval cadets, but as officers of the grade of the line, to which they are thus appointed. If not promoted they go out of office because their academic course has ended, and the office of cadet midshipman or naval cadet has expired. A new class has taken their place at the Academy, and the previously existing vacancies in the grades of offices which they were eligible have been filled.

There can be no doubt that Congress may directly or indirectly limit the tenure of offices created by law in all cases where the Constitution does not establish it.

Thus it seems clear that the claimant went out of office by the expiration of the tenure limited by the course of legislation. He cannot, therefore, receive pay as a naval cadet. Nor can he have the pay of any other office to which he might and ought by law to have been appointed, for the reason that he does not hold and never has held any other office in the Navy. We have no means of ascertaining what other office he would have been appointed to had the Secretary of the Navy followed the law. He might have been made an ensign in the line, an assistant engineer, or an officer in the Marine Corps according to assignment entrusted to the discretion of the Secretary, as provided by the act of August 5, 1882, and the salaries of those officers are not all alike. A similar point arose in Benjamin's Case (10 U. S. 418, 475). The court there held that if a midshipman, then an undergraduate at the Naval Academy, were entitled to be commissioned ensign, and the President should refuse to issue his commission, no action would lie for the salary of the office which he did not possess.

Whether or not the claimant, had he moved in due season, might not have maintained a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Navy to give him the certificate of appointment to which he was entitled is not in issue here, and we should have no jurisdiction of the question if it were presented.

Whether he be stopped by his own laches and acquiescence or not, it is clear to us that he cannot recover in this court the salary of an office which he does not hold.

The decision appears in full in the INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD, published at 240 Broadway, New York.

FIRE DISCIPLINE.

At the Royal United Service Institution, June 22, Capt. Walter H. James read a paper on "Fire Discipline and the Supply of Ammunition in the Field as Provided for by Foreign Powers," in which he said it was often stated that modern war was less deadly than ancient war. This might be true as regards the general result, but certainly the improvements in modern arms have rendered the losses at the points where collision actually takes place far more deadly than they were with the old weapons. Shrapnel shells have placed a power in the hands of the artillery the effect of which has as yet been seen in no war fought between civilized nations. The introduction of high explosives has rendered com-

mon shells far more destructive and dangerous; while the proposed introduction of really small-bore rifles having nearly double the range of any arm yet used in war, and the magazine arrangements of which will increase and intensify the power of fire from them, has augmented enormously the power of the infantry rifle. These technical improvements, while men and horses have remained what they were before, have totally changed the face of modern tactics.

The modern soldier was becoming every day more like the ancient Roman legionary—that is to say, he must keep himself in proper fighting condition by the habitual practice of the task required of him. In no army in Europe had this principle been more fully recognized than in the Prussian. The drill formations have been few and simple, and yet almost the first military utterance of the late Emperor was one in which he foreshadowed the early introduction of still simpler forms. What was the main business of the infantry soldier? To shoot straight. Hence he must be trained to bring up his shooting capacity to the very highest point possible, and the systems of infantry attack and defence must be designed with a view to this end. It was accurate shooting which gained the reputation of English bowmen, and it was superiority of fire by which Wellington beat the French at the beginning of this century. If the national aptitude for shooting was carefully trained, they could hold their own under any conditions. It must be trained, and training is not to be got on the barrack-square, but by carefully practicing in peace the tasks that fall to the soldier in war, under conditions which represent in everything but loss of life the actual realities of modern fighting.

THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

In his description of the German autumn manœuvres, to which we have already alluded, Capt. Carl A. G. Adas says: "What impresses one particularly with the apparent reality of the thing is the recklessness with which the troops are operated over those carefully tilled fields of South Germany, where the winter crops are generally still standing. The damage done is in fact always very great, and would, I was told, amount to over one hundred thousand dollars for the district—a good deal for economical Germany. Immediately after the manœuvres a commission, appointed by the Government, goes over the whole field of action, appraises the damages sustained by the farmers and pays them the money. All this is considered as a matter of

course, borne without grumbling; and when we consider that these sacrifices for the Army are brought in a country which is so very economical, and where property is so highly appreciated, that in war, it is said, they would almost as soon lose a man as a horse, it shows what immense store they set by their military strength.

"These manœuvres naturally create great commotion in the district where they take place, and the thousands of young soldiers flooding those rural districts cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest among the country people. It is in fact made the occasion of a general holiday, and my mother told me to be prepared for poor fare during these days, for no power on earth could keep the hired girls at home while the manœuvres were going on. The field of battle is always thronged or rather hemmed in by thousands of excited spectators who, however, are treated with the least consideration imaginable. I have beaten some hasty retreats in my time while connected with the 4th Ohio cavalry regiment, but I don't believe I ever made as good time as when at one of these sham battles, a company of infantry suddenly wheeled and, with fixed bayonets and full battle cry, charged on a squad of lookers on, of which a young lady cousin of mine and I formed part. This was funny, at least I suppose it looked so to others, but on the same day a more serious accident occurred when a squadron of cavalry charged right over a lot of women, seriously injuring two, and tearing almost every stitch of clothing off some others. But what interested me more than all else, and what very much astonished me, was the manner of fighting."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The extraordinary supplies for naval and military armaments in France this year (1888-'89), amounts to \$10,000,000.

The Dominion Inspector of Artillery has gone to Vancouver to examine the fortifications. The Government has determined to accept the imperial authorities' proposition to garrison the forts. Six 80 pound guns will be shipped from Woolwich in July.

The endeavors of Lord Dufferin to establish friendly relations with Tibet have not yet proved successful. The situation is rendered somewhat embarrassing, as the London Times' correspondent points out, by the difficulty of retaining the British

troops in their present position during the forthcoming rainy season.

A Berlin correspondent writes: "Europe to day is a huge garrison. At Nancy, on the French frontier, 35,000 soldiers are at work night and day building works and drilling. At Strasburg a similar number of professional fighters are hard at it. In Vienna the entire male population is apparently in uniform. In Paris the people worship a Jemagoge because he is believed to awe the Germans. In Russia the talk is war first, last and forever. In India the war party is in the ascendant, and Great Britain is in a panic because she has just discovered that she is at the mercy of the great continental powers."

ENGLAND now has 294 Admirals and only 50 armored seagoing ships. Sir E. J. Reed, M. P., before the National Liberal Club, recently, showed that only 13 Admirals are employed, drawing \$15,000 a year, while 281 who are unemployed, draw \$805,000; that if the reserve of Admirals, were called out, as happened in the case of Generals in the Peninsular war, some of them would necessarily be placed in command of bathing machines for lack of any other proper marine opportunity to gain glory. He also showed that the employed Captains are paid \$2,250,000 annually, while the unemployed officers of that grade draw \$3,450,000. On the same day before the Army Estimates Committee Lord Wolsey revealed a similar state of things in the army. Out of 140 Generals only 109 were employed, and he advised that the list be greatly reduced. He also advised that the principle of seniority be abolished, and that in future General officers be selected from the Colonels solely on the basis of ability. He said: "Owing to our system many men are made Generals who are not fit to perform the functions of Generals and whom I should be sorry to see employed."

GOOD FOR CHILDREN.

The use of a bristle tooth brush, especially on the tender teeth and gums of children, often results in injury. Until recently, however, nothing better was known; but invention has supplied a new principle, which children, even from early infancy, enjoy the regular use of, and which is soft and pleasant to their gums, and keeps their teeth clean and bright, with great benefit to health and appearance. One of the most skillful, successful and conscientious dentists of New York State, Dr. Retter, of Utica, after a thorough test of this new principle, writes: "I regard felt as admirably adapted to cleanse and

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO. BALTIMORE, NEW YORK: 22 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 112 Fifth Avenue WASHINGTON: 817 Market Space.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing full and complete list of 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Puppies. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?

Then send for Practical POULTRY BOOK, 100 pages; beautiful colored plate; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to incubate; plans for poultry house; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock, as \$1.00 per setting. Sent for 15 Cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?

If so, you need the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plate. Treatment and breeding of all kinds of cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds of birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts. ASSOCIATED FANCIES, 267 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

"I CAME."

GENTLEMEN: ETNA, PA., May 22d, 1888. If you see fit to do so, you may send me one Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher, for which I will remit if goods are satisfactory; otherwise I shall return same and refund postage. Yours truly, N. SPANG.

GENTLEMEN: ETNA, PA., May 29th, 1888. Holder and Felt came to hand this A. M. I enclose price of same. Yours truly, N. SPANG.

GENTLEMEN: ETNA, PA., June 11th, 1888. I am well pleased with your Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher. After using it my teeth are smooth and have a lustre which cannot be obtained by the use of the bristle brush. Please send me two more, cost enclosed, as my family wish to try them. Yours very truly, N. SPANG.

The above from a prominent citizen, voices the universal sentiment after continued use of the



which, by its natural absorbent and polishing power, restores and preserves the brightness and smoothness of the enamel and prevents decay.

ONE OF MANY. GENTLEMEN: BUNTON, O., June 16th, 1888. x of Felt received. Payment enclosed. I have used the Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher for three months, and find it indispensable to the toilet. Very truly yours, HELEN B. FORD. One of the most skillful, successful, and conscientious dentists of New York State, Dr. Retter, of Utica, after thorough test, writes:

"I regard felt as admirably adapted to cleanse and polish the teeth. As a cleanser of children's teeth the Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher has no equal."

It is gradually becoming a necessity to young and old, as its results are better known. First cost, 60 cents, for Holder and box of 18 Felt Polishers, latter only need be renewed, 25 cents per box; Holder imperishable; at all dealers or mailed by HORSEY MFG CO., Utica, N. Y.

PATENT BINDER FOR FILING THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. By mail, postpaid \$1. Delivered at office 1.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS, PRINTED SATINS, INDIA PONGEES.

Unrivalled for durability and wear.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

CELEBRATED

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

BROADWAY Cor. 19th ST. NEW YORK.



WHISKEY

The "OLD TAYLOR" whiskey we bottle is the highest quality of whiskey known to skilled manufacture. It is strictly a hand-made, sour mash, in all still, pure copper distillation. In point of age and style and excellence of its putting up it is unapproached by any thing heretofore attempted either at home or abroad. It is bottled by the distillers, and is ABSOLUTELY PURE, being neither blended, compounded or mixed, and meets every requirement of the family, the club and the bar.

For sale by merchants generally in barrels, jugs and glass. If your merchant hasn't the genuine article, order direct of

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort, Ky. Single Sample Cans, by Express \$15. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR

AS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN J. JOSEPH, 64 Clay Street, San Francisco. The only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail 10c, extra or C. O. D.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.

RICHARD A. MCGURDY, President. SUN BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY BUREAU

Gen. O. B. WILCOX, Superintendent. HENRY A. LYMAN, Manager. COMMANDER H. DeH. Manley & Lt. COMMANDER C. H. Black, Agents for Navy Branch, 608 15th St., Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS and REVENUE MARINE INSURED on all approved plans, including the Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Year Distribution, Limited Payment, Life Plan, combining the advantages of Life and Endowment Insurance. Liberal Premiums granted.

Col. W. H. C. BARTLETT, L.L.D., late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, Academy.

polish the teeth. As a cleanser of children's teeth the Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher has no equal." It is gradually becoming a necessity to young and old, as its results are better known.

Those seeking sound investments should consider the statements of the New England Loan and Trust Company which appear in the advertisement on page 998. Its securities are approved and recommended by financiers and investors who esteem safety in an investment above every other consideration, and they invite an inquiry for full particulars, or a call at their office, 100 Broadway.

HAVE you read those side-splitting burlesque circulars furnished free with "Tansil's Punch," 5c. Cigar? Many imitate, but none equal "Tansil's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Kidney affections, and Chest pains are found in Camp, Field and Barracks as well as in all the walks of life, but they can not exist where BENSON'S Plaster is used. To insure good results ask for BENSON'S and refuse all other plasters.



These Twins
might have remained
black if they had not
been washed with
FAIRY SOAP

N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.



is the most valuable improvement in hose since 1842. Its lasting qualities are from five to eight times greater than any hose not armored. Its complete success has caused unprincipled parties to infringe the patents owned and controlled by us, and we therefore notify all such that

"THE MAKING, VENDING OR USE OF ANY ARMORED WIRE-WOUND HOSE NOT OF OUR MANUFACTURE IS AN INFRINGEMENT ON ONE OR MORE OF OUR SEVERAL PATENTS, ANY VIOLATION OF WHICH WILL MEET WITH IMMEDIATE PROSECUTION. BRASS PLATES SET BETWEEN THE HOSE AND WIRE DENOTE OUR MANUFACTURE AND THE PATENTS."

WATERBURY RUBBER CO., 40 Warren St., N.Y.

Phila. Fishing Tackle House.

A. B. SHIPLEY & SON,

503 Commerce St., Phila.,

Manufacturers of FISHING RODS, REELS AND TACKLE of every description.

A specialty of the CELEBRATED BETHABRA WOOD FISHING RODS, stronger than Split Bamboo and as tough and elastic as tempered steel.

PEARL SPOON BAITS, with three treble Hooks and Feathers. The best artificial Lure for Black Bass and Pickerel; far superior to metal; will not corrode and is more nearly the color of a minnow, made in 3 sizes, 2 for casting with a light rod and one for trolling. Size of Pearl 1, 1 1/4, 1 3/4 inch. Sent post paid for 35, 55, 75 cts. each.

65-p. illustrated price list of tackle, etc., by mail for 10 cts. in stamps.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



WEIS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Meerschaum Pipes,

SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Repairing done. Send for Circular. 300 B'way, N.Y.

Silver mounted Pipes & Bowls in Newest Designs. ESTABLISHED: 22 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

BIRTHS.

GRAY.—At Fort Wiegate, N. M., June 27, to the wife of Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 6th Cav., a girl.

PUTNAM.—At Fort Douglas, Utah Ter., June 29, to the wife of Lieutenant George I. Putnam, a daughter.

WOODWORTH.—At Harrisburg, Pa., June 24, to the wife of Lieut. Selim E. Woodworth, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

BREUL.—ANDREWS.—At St. Peter's Church, Manton, R. I., June —, Mr. HUGO BREUL to Miss LUCY METCALF ANDREWS.

MARLBOROUGH.—HAMERSLEY.—At New York City, June 29, by the Rev. D. C. Potter, D. D., GEORGE CHARLES SPENCER CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, to LILY WARREN HAMERSLEY, daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., retired.

DIED.

BROWNE.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., June 20, HARRIET LOUISE BROWNE, mother of the wife of Capt. John McGilvray, U. S. Army, retired, aged 62.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at San Francisco, Cal., June 20, Brevet Major-Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

FARRINGTON.—Suddenly, in London, June 30, EDWARD AVERY FARRINGTON, of New York, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

HUNTER.—At Warrenton, Va., June 28, BUSHROD W. HUNTER, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, aged 58.

LAZENBY.—At San Antonio, Tex., June 28, HENRY LAZENBY, formerly a 3d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry.

MAUPIN.—At Norfolk, Va., June 23, Dr. GEORGE W. O. MAUPIN, son of the late Assistant Surgeon Geo. W. Maupin, U. S. Army.

MCINTOSH.—At New Brunswick, N. J., June 29, of heart disease, Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN BAILLIE MCINTOSH, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, retired.

O'HARA.—At Fort McHenry, Md., June 22, DUNBAR, son of Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d U. S. Artillery, aged three years and six months.

ROSS.—July 2, NANNIE, daughter of Lieut. Worth G. Ross, U. S. R. M., aged three months and twenty-eight days.

TAGGART.—At Northumberland, Pa., June 30, aged 67, Colonel DAVID TAGGART, formerly Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

WILLIAMS.—In childbirth, at her home, 305 Walrond avenue, Kansas City, Mo., June 21, Mrs. GLENNE A., wife of John W. Williams, aged 30 years, 5 months, and 27 days. Mrs. Williams was the only daughter of Chaplain John D. Parker, U. S. A., and Mrs. N. A. Parker, of Fort Riley, Kan.

R.H. MACY & CO

6th Ave, 13th to 14th Sts., N.Y.

We sell exclusively for cash in every instance. All other houses base their prices on the losses inseparable from a credit system and cash buyers are the losers to the extent of the premium they have to pay to cover these losses.

GENTS' NECKWEAR.—All the novelties of the Season.

HOSIERY—for Ladies, Men and Children.

GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS linen goods of every description.

CUTLERY, HOUSE-KEEPING, and house-furnishing goods, CHINA, GLASSWARE and EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP AND GARRISON.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Shoes.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' Clothing.

Gents' Shirts, 74c. All made on the

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, premises.

Best material and conscientious workmanship guaranteed.

FISHING TACKLE at about one-half the prices usually charged.

Mail orders carefully executed.

NEW CATALOGUES JUST OUT MAILED UPON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

THE OFFICERS AND FAMILIES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, will always find a very complete stock of goods, suited to their wants in our establishment.

For Ladies' wear—Silks, Dress Goods, Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Scotch Ginghams, French Satines, Fine Underwear, French Corsets, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Infants Outfits.

For Gents' wear—Fine Underclothing, Gloves and Stockings, suited to the Season.

Orders for samples receive prompt attention.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

RETAIL STORES,

613--621 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ACTRESS PHOTOGRAPHS. beauties. Mailed 50c. Holley Co. Meriden, Conn.

H. FORBES & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Advances made to Officers of the Army and Navy.

THE CELEBRATED

BOOSEY

Band Instruments,

WM. A. POND & CO.,

25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,

U.S. Agents.

Send for full Catalogues and Price-lists.

FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY.

Quick, safe and permanent cure for HERNIA (Breach) or RUPTURE. Particulars of treatment free upon application either personally or by letter. THOUSANDS CURED AT SMALL EXPENSE WITHOUT DETENTION FROM CUSTOMARY AVOCATIONS. Communications confidential. Address: O. FRINK, 234 Broadway, New York. Opposite the Post Office.

At Home, and in War.

By Alexander V. Verestchagin, with 23 Portraits. 12mo., \$1.75. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.

This work, which has had a remarkable success in Russia, is pronounced by Count Tolstoy as the best war book ever written in Europe. The comments of the Russian press are most enthusiastic in its favor. The Russian "Invalid" says: "His military sketches as rare in our literature as in that of other lands in which the man of war stands before us as though alive. One feels at every step that he is writing about what he saw and experienced and not simply from hearsay."

Another reviewer says: "The book is written with such engrossing interest and so vividly that in reading it one involuntarily seems to become a sharer in the great deeds narrated."

Napoleon and the Russian Campaign.

By Count L. N. Tolstoy. With new portrait of the author. 12mo., \$1.00.

What is war? What are the conditions that bring it about? How is its progress affected?

These questions are asked and answered in a brilliant and original way by Count Tolstoy in this noteworthy volume, the text of which is based upon an extraordinary study of Napoleon's Invasion of Russia. He argues that the part played by "great men and genius" has been vastly overestimated; that they are simply the manifestations of some popular movement, and that even the greatest of commanders is but the choice of circumstance, the sword in the hand of fate. The Count gives a scathing arraignment of Napoleon, and closes his argument with an eloquent assertion of the vanity of human wisdom when set up against the decrees of an inscrutable Providence.

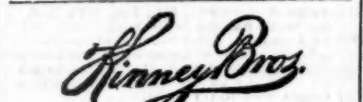
Power and Liberty.

By Count L. N. Tolstoy. 12mo., 75 cents.

"Man is free in his motives, conditioned in his actions." Such is Count Tolstoy's explanation of the paradox of Fate and Free Will. "Power and Liberty" is a sequel to the recent treatise on "Napoleon and the Russian Campaign" which awakened such interest in all students of history. It is an attempt to rescue the study of history from the hands of those who devote their energies in searching for unknowable causes, and to bring it back to the simple and mighty laws that govern the life of humanity.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,

13 Astor Place, New York.



SPECIAL FAVORS.

The Best High-Class

CIGARETTE.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

FOR SALE

KENTUCKY MILITARY

INSTITUTE.

Five miles from Frankfort, the State Capital. In the heart of the healthy "Blue Grass" Country. Founded 1845. Accommodates 200 Cadets. Address

CRUTCHER & STARKS, Frankfort, Ky.

Cook's Imperial,

Extra Dry.

THE LEADING AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE.—A FAVORITE WITH

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR

ARMY.—CERTIFIED PURE BY

LEADING CHEMISTS IN EUROPE

AND THE UNITED STATES.



INFANTILE
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
cured by
CUTICURA
Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI PAIN PASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

GREENWAY'S SALE

INDIA PALE ALE

IN GLASS OR WOOD

FULLY EQUAL TO THE

BEST IMPORTED

FOR FAMILY OR CLUB USE.

RECOMMENDED BY OUR

BEST PHYSICIANS

FOR SALE BY ALL

FIRST CLASS GROCERS

AND DEALERS.

THE GREENWAY BREWING CO.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.

N. Y. OFFICE, 31 BROADWAY.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢ N

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BOSTON, Mass.

Assets, Dec. 31, '87 \$19,073,430.58

Liabilities, - - 16,480,082.42

\$2,593,348.16

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

S. F. TRULL, Secretary.

THE OLDEST HOUSE

IN GAMES OF SPORT.

Our specialties now are LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL, CRICKET, ARCHERY, BOWLING and BOATING OUTFITS, POLO, LACROSSE, BICYCLES and FIXTURES, FISHING TACKLE, GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES, PHOTOGRAPH OUTFITS from \$1.50 to \$100.00; Tents, Hammocks, etc. On receipt of 50 cts. we will send our two large catalogues of 250 pages, over 6,000 illustrations, by mail paid.

PECK & SNYDER,
124-126 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

'THE STARRY FIRMAMENT ON HIGH,'

★ Sang Addison. But hadn't you, for a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the underside.

★ **YOU CAN DO IT**

★ by observing the laws of health and resorting to that cheat the grave medicine

★ **WARNER'S SAFE CURE**

★ You are out of sorts; a splendid feeling and appetite one day, while the next day life is a burden. If you drift on in this way you are liable to become insane. Why?

★ Because poisoned blood on the nerve centers wherein the mental faculties are located, paralyses them and the victim becomes non-responsible.

★ There are thousands of people to-day in insane asylums and graves, put there by

★ **Kidney Poisoned Blood.**

★ Insanity, according to statistics, is increasing faster than any other disease. Is your eyesight failing? Your memory becoming impaired? An all gone feeling on slight exertion upon you?

★ If so, and **YOU know** whether this is so or not, do not neglect your case until reason totters and you are an imbecile, but to-day while you have reason, use your good sense

★ and judgment by purchasing **WARNER'S SAFE CURE** and **WARNER'S SAFE PILLS**; medicines warranted to do as represented, and which will cure you.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To U. S. Army Sutlers and Navy SUPPLY DEALERS.

WE ARE READY TO DELIVER YOU **NAVY TOBACCO** in 100 pound boxes, the same as contracted for in the last two years with us by the Navy Department, at 25c. per pound. Warranted to keep two years. Fine chew and sweet smoke. Address

MYERS BROS. & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

SUPERIOR ESTAB. QUALITY
1824
MUSIC BOXES
1876
Guthrie & Sons
PHILA
1030 Chestnut St.
PHILA
SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1878.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

INSTRUCTION.

VIREUN SCHOOL.
H. C. SYMONDS, Sing Sing, W. T. PAINE
(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 9, 1888.

BRYANT SCHOOL, ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—A Military Academy.
GEO. BRUCE CORTELYOU, Principal.

The Michigan Military Academy
Location 20 miles from Detroit: pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address Lt. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adj't., Orchard Lake, Mich.

WALNUT LANE SCHOOL—FORMERLY
Madame Clement's—Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 25th year opens Sept. 20th. Academic and College Preparatory Courses. Pupils enter Wellesley on our examination. For circulars address
Miss ADA M. SMITH, Principals,
Mrs. T. B. RICHARDS, Germantown, Phila.

Mrs. C. M. Wilkinson's Home
School for Girls, Syracuse, N. Y.
Beautifully situated on the hills above Syracuse. Only TEN pupils. Refers to Mrs. General Emory, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh, Hon. Andrew D. White, Pres. Angell, Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M. President.

SELWYN HALL, MILITARY ACADEMY, 4 hours from Washington. Every appliance for study and recreation. Thorough preparation for the U. S. Military and Naval Academies, or for College. Boys of any age received. \$400 per annum.
L. C. BISHOP, Head Master.

SEVEN GABLES.—MRS. WESTCOTT'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies. Bridgeton, N. J. Certificate admits to Wellesley. Prepares for any College. In the piney region. Climate of Lakewood, N. J., but milder. Pure spring water. Gymnasium and Sun Parlor. Illus. Circular on application.

BRYANT SCHOOL, ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—A Military Academy.
CORTELYOU & HINDS, Principals.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE

AND

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

An excellent school home for young ladies. A thorough education in the best associations and surroundings, at very low rates. Liberal Arts, Music, Elocution, Fine Arts. Also, special departments, Libraries, Cabinets, Gymnasiums free to all pupils. A delightful and healthful location. Thirty-fourth year opens Sept. 11th. Send for Catalogue and full information to—
President A. H. NORCROSS, D.D.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Kimball's Straight Cut Cigarettes.

Are exquisite in style.
Are dainty, and carefully made.
Are extremely mild and delicate.
Are always uniform and up to standard.
Are put up in satin and elegant boxes.
Are unsurpassed for purity and excellence.
Are specially adapted to people of refined taste.
Are composed of only the finest Virginia and Turkish leaf.

14 First Prize Medals. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.
Peerless Tobacco Works ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Fine Bronze Cannon, Breech and Muzzle-Loading, FOR YACHT AND FIELD Salute Purposes.

ALL SIZE AND PRICES MOUNTED IN ANY WAY DESIRED.
Send for Circular and Price List.
STRONG FIRE ARMS CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG, THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES & AMBER GOODS IN AMERICA. (Established 1853.)

Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the late national Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. **Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—213 to 229 E. 3rd St., N. Y. City.**
Address P. O. Box 91 B.

STETTIN (German) PORTLAND CEMENT GERMAN ROCK ASPHALT MASTIC

Guaranteed of Best Quality. Send for particulars and Copy of Tests to
ERSKINE W. FISHER (Welles Building,) 18 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

Hotel Brunswick, 5th Ave. and 26th St., New York. American and European plan. Elegantly remodelled and refurnished. Special attention to Army & Navy officers. MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHWATE, Props.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

Hotel Normandie, Bway & 28th St., N. Y. European and "absolutely fireproof." Special attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. ERIE.

New Hotel Lafayette, PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS
American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra.
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra.
L. U. MALTBY.

THE EBBITT:
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

SPALDING
ATHLETIC
GOODS
For Indoor and Outdoor SPORTS.
Particular Attention given in Furnishing GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.
SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE TO
241 Broadway, NEW YORK. A. G. Spalding & Bros. CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World—100 Teachers, 2000 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Playing, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Language, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$5 to \$25; board and room with Heat and Electric Light, \$5.00 to \$7.50 per week. Fall Term begins Sept. 15, 1888. For Illustrated Catalogue, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Director, Franklin Square, BOSTON, MASS.



CHICAGO AIR RIFLE!

Shoots Bullets or Darts. Will Kill Game at 50 feet. Makes no noise. Costs only 1 cent to shoot 100 times. No powder, no caps. Each Rifle fully guaranteed. Price, \$2.00 each or delivered in U. S. on receipt of \$2.50.

John Wilkinson Co., 55 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

GET YOUR BOOK-BINDING Done at the Old Establishment

ESTABLISHED 1836
E. WALKER'S SON
HARPER'S AND ARMY AND NAVY PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY.
Books bound to any pattern. Good work, low prices.
JAS. E. WALKER, 20 Jacob St., N. Y.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early debauchery (weakness) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address,
PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Woodbury, Conn.

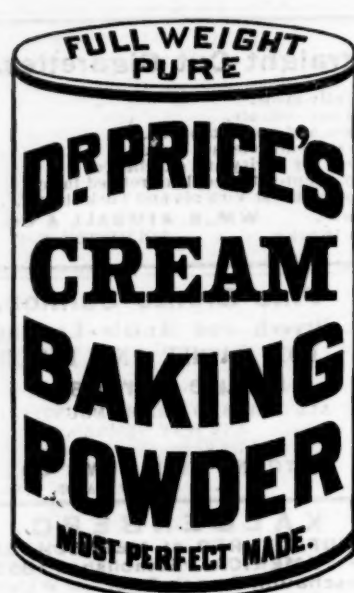
HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

21 Rue Royale, Paris: 49 Parliament Street, London: 8 Moika, St. Petersburg

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.



Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. New York. Chicago. St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
Philadelphia,

FURNISHERS TO THE

Army, Navy and National Guard.

Price List sent on application. White Leather Gloves, as worn in both the German and the Austrian Army, \$1.00 per pair.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD FURNISHERS.

738 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. WILSON,

928 Arch Street, Philadelphia

MILITARY AND NAVAL SUPPLIES,

SWORDS, BELTS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES Etc.

Sole Agent for McKeever's Cartridge Box and Merriam's Knapsack.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR

OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN

TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.



CHUBB, The Fishing Rod
Manufacturer,

Warrants all Goods to Give Satisfaction, and
Sells at Reasonable Prices.

Send for Catalogue of RODS, REELS, LINES, LEADERS, FLIES, ROD TRIMMINGS, &c.
Address THOS. H. CHUBB, POST MILLS VT.

PAPER

BY THE

POUND.

THE GENUINE BESSON BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Gold Medal—London (Eng.) Inventories, Nov. 4, '85.
8, 4th Avenue, New York. CARL FISCHER. Latest and best band & Orchestra publications.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We are the New England Agents for the **HURLBUT PAPER CO.** (established in 1822), and Manufacturers of the **BEACON HILL LINEN PAPER** (no better or more elegant paper can be made). Selling direct from the mills to the consumer, we are able always to give lowest possible prices.

Sample sheets of paper and envelopes, with prices and number of sheets to a pound, sent on receipt of 15 Cents. Special Inducements to Parties getting up Clubs. DEALERS should correspond with us.

A Specialty of Wedding Invitations, Monograms, Visiting Cards, etc. Correspondence solicited.

POT-POURRI (Rose Leaves). A preparation of Rose-petals, with the choicest Oriental Perfumes. These produce a Pot-Pourri which will remain fragrant for years, and is very desirable for filling Jars or Sachets.
PRICE PER BOX (Size 3 1/4 x 4 3/4) POST-PAID, 50c.

Cloisonné, Kaga, & other choice Japanese Vases, filled & securely packed.
Prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00 (according to size and decoration.)

H. H. CARTER & KARRICK,

Paper Merchants and Manufacturers, 3 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

STONINGTON LINE.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR
Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill
and points in Rhode Island.

Through parlor car, reclining chairs, between steamer's landing and Narragansett Pier without extra charge. Baggage checked through. Steamers leave New Pier 36, North River, one block above Canal St., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.



The GREAT LIGHT ARMORY LIGHT

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors for Gas or Oil, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest and Best light known for Armories, Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Armories, Churches and the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations.
I. P. FRINK, 501 Pearl St., N. Y.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rookers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N. Y. Mfr and Patentee. Send for Catalogue. Free

L. C. HOPKINS,
Pres.

JNO. J. DONALDSON,
Vice-Prest. & Treas.

DR. JAEGER'S

Sanitary Woolen System Co.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York.

The SANITARY "ALL-WOOL" SYSTEM of Dr. GUSTAV JAEGER, now largely adopted in the German Army, provides, in the matter of CLOTHING for every exigency of the soldier and sailor, in camp, tent, field, bivouac, and on shipboard, and at all seasons of the year: being the warmest in winter and the coolest in summer, and at all times the cleanest, the most healthful and comfortable.

The proof and the rationale of the foregoing statements are set forth in the Company's CATALOGUE—containing also illustrations, samples of materials and a full price list, free by mail.

Address all orders and letters of inquiry to the

Dr. Jaeger's

Sanitary Woolen System Co.,

827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MILITARY CLOTHIER

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,

W. C. BOYLAN, 135 Grand Street, New York.

SUMMER HELMETS

Bent & Bush,

Originators of the

GOSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Hatfield & Sons,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

Have REMOVED to 239 FIFTH AVENUE, New York,

Near 27TH STREET, and in the vicinity of ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SONS,

No. 712 Broadway, New York.

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the Military Service of the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,

(BAKER & MCKENNEY,

MILITARY GOODS.

141 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

WARNOCK & CO.,

Dealers in the Finest Quality
OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS, ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD,
304 Fifth Ave. Near 31st St., New York City.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,

Embracing Everything Required for Use or Decoration of the Table.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Factories Established at Taunton, Mass., 1824.

SEEDS AT SPECIAL RATES TO MILITARY

POSTS. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt.

U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets,

Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury

for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with

the course of business before the Executive

Departments at Washington. Special atten-

tion given to the settlement of Officers' Ac-

counts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims

of Contractors, and generally all business be-

fore any of the Departments, Congress or the

Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-

crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,

D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor, U. S.

Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Can-

aday, Secy. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washing-

ton, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

POWDER.

("Orange Mills," Established, 1808.

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Special,

Military, Mining, and Blasting Powder

Electric Blasting Apparatus,

Manufactured and for Sale by

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

pan-phot showing sizes of grains of Powder.

Mail FREE